The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Sherwood Eddy on the Indian Question

Canton-Kwangsi War Transferred to Yangtsze Valley

"Who Will Save Our People?"

By Ida Kahn

Japan "Up Against It" in Manchuria

By Arnold Toynbee

Connecticut and the China Child Welfare

The Restoration of Educational Rights in the Settlement; Putuam Weale's Attack on the Kuomintang; Much Depends on Outcome of Moscow Conference; Prospects for Peaceful Conditions on the Chinese Eastern Railway, by E. U. Barung; A Chinese Soviet Congress Called for May 30; The Fortress of Grim Despair, by H. Benson-Currie; Shanghai's Varied Taste in Opium; The Shanghai Savings Bank Plague, by B. Y. Lee; The Acute Rice Shortage in South China; Sad Plight of the Russians in Manchuria, by Charles A. Leonard; Much Progress in Reconstruction; Chinese Women and the Emancipation "War."

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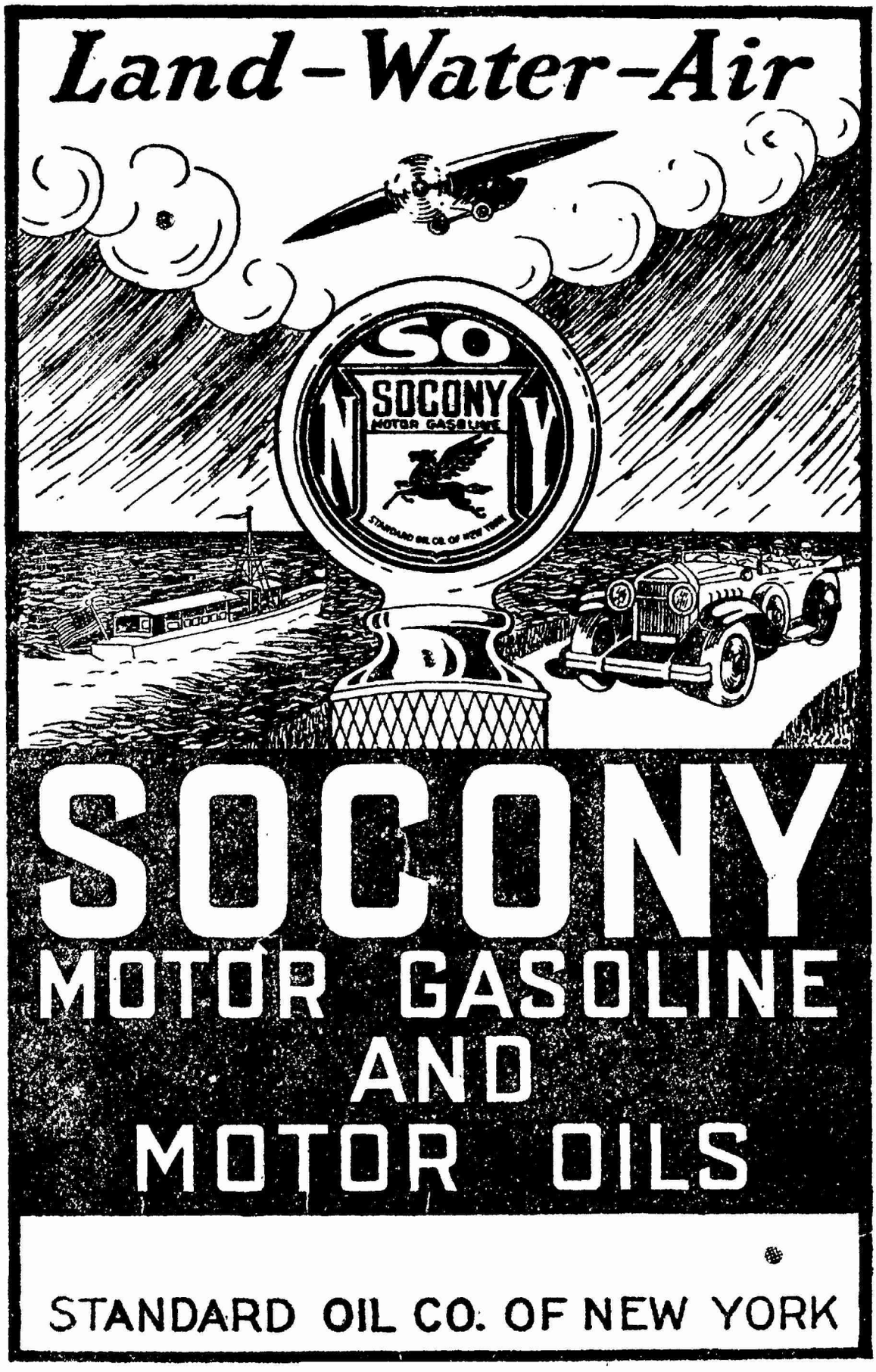
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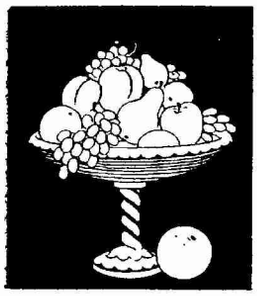

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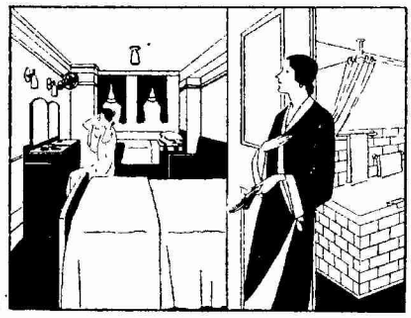

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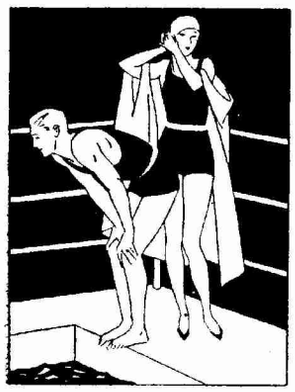

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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PUTNAM WEALE'S ATTACK ON THE KUOMINTANG

THE WRITINGS of Putnam Weale, who apparently has become the outstanding spokesman of the so-called Northern Coalition against the National Government, are to be classified under two headings, First, his writings in the *Peiping Leader*, designed for home consumption; and Second, his syndicated articles which are appearing in the newspapers abroad, designed for foreign consumption. In an analysis of Mr. Weale's writings which appeared in *The Review* on May 17, an attempt was made to discover the political motives which have animated the Northern military leaders, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang and their political associates in their decision to attempt by military means the overthrow of the Central Government. As stated in our previous reference to Mr. Weale's writings, he has entirely ignored the existence of the Kuomintang and has made no reference whatever to the fact that various estranged members of that party have been in the North attempting to organize an opposition government. But while Mr. Weale has ignored the existence of the Kuomintang in his writings which have been put out in Peiping for "home consumption," the same cannot be said regarding his writings which have appeared abroad, particularly in newspaper published in the overseas Chinese communities in the Philippines and Straits Settlements. In the course of an article which appeared in the *Manila Bulletin* on May 10, wherein Mr. Weale referred to the serious development of Communism in South China he concluded with the following declaration dealing with what he termed the break-up of the Kuomintang,

On Its Last Legs

This terrorism, however, is intrinsically no more hateful than the parent Kuomintang itself. Fortunately the Kuomintang created by an amalgamation in 1912 of all the political societies after the establishment of the Republic so as to control the executive and the Parliament, is admittedly on its last legs and about to expire. Offspring of the revolutionary club started in Japan by Sun Yat Sen immediately after the Boxer Year of 1900 to ally all the thousands of young Chinese students then crowding Tokyo—the so-called Tung Meng Hui—it is almost exactly like the Tongs in any American city, and has tried to eliminate every decent element in China. Though it was the charge which fired the Chinese Revolution of 1911 and assisted in bringing about the collapse of the Manchus, it has never used military means successfully but only trickery and treachery. The passage of time has so discredited everyone connected with it that today it has degenerated into a sort of Camorra or Mafia.

Thus on the eve of the decisive military conflict we have this double phenomenon, the break-up of the

Kuomintang and the growth of provincial Communist groups. What has just occurred in Kiangsi is a forecast of what will happen all round Nanking as soon as the battle commences. By a swing of the pendulum we are back to the mistakes of 1927, when because there was no firmness from foreign Powers anarchy dug itself in under specious forms. How the next chapter will run, what part the foreigner will play, remains to be seen. But that the challenge must be accepted and China made safe for trade and residence is the opinion not only of those who are exiles but of every native son with something to lose,

RESTORATION OF EDUCATIONAL "RIGHTS" IN SHANGHAI

THE PRINCIPALS of a number of Chinese private schools at Shanghai have sent a long communication to the five Chinese members of the municipal council of the Interational Settlement requesting their assistance in effecting the restoration of China's educational rights in the Settlement. The communication lists five reasons for the restoration of Chinese educational administration in the foreign area.

1.—The Settlement owes its existence to the unequal treaties. It is not ceded territory and is only a place set aside for the residence of foreigners. There is no stipulation in any treaty giving foreigners the right to undertake educational administration on behalf of the Chinese people.

2.—Chinese youths in the Settlement are not educated in accordance with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's "Three Principles of the People," but on the other hand most of them are given an imperialistic education by means of which foreigners are attempting to undermine the thoughts of our younger generation.

3.—The Shanghai (Chinese) Educational Bureau is conducting a movement for the restoration of Chinese educational rights with the object of promoting the establishment of more city schools and for the purpose of readjusting and unifying educational administration. This is in accordance with the plan to save Chinese residents in the Settlement from being misled by the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

4.—The fact that the four city schools in the Settlement, which are controlled by the Chinese, always have more applications than can be accommodated, indicates that the intelligent Chinese residents of the Settlement are not willing to have their children receive an education "that is fit only for the slaves of foreigners."

5.—In addition to a number of well-administered Chinese private schools in the Settlement, there are a large number of schools which have been established for money-making purposes. They occupy insanitary buildings and their administration is inefficient. Many of these so-called schools are used as meeting places for reactionaries where lawlessness prevails under Settlement protection.

The communication which the Chinese educational leaders sent to the Chinese councillors was largely based on a manifesto recently issued by Educational Bureau of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai dealing with the same subject, hence there can be no questioning that the Chinese are in earnest on this question. Also, there is nothing new in this demand for Chinese control of Chinese education in the Settlement. While foreign mission schools all over the country have taken steps to adjust their curriculums in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Education of the National Government, the educational department of the International Settlement has made no readjustments and has done little to increase the facilities for Chinese education within the foreign area. This question of China's control of Chinese educational administration within the Settlement will probably be the most important question testing the strength of the new Chinese members of Municipal Council who took their seats on May 14.

SHERWOOD EDDY ON THE INDIAN QUESTION

SHERWOOD EDDY, Yale graduate, National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in India from 1906 to 1911, and since that time general secretary to the students of Japan, Korea, China and India, recently made a trip through the Far East. Traveling by way of Suez he spent considerable time in India, following which he made the usual circuit of China and Japan on his way back to the United States. While in Tokyo, Mr. Eddy delivered an address before the Pan-Pacific Association wherein he spoke highly of Gandhi and the revolutionary movement and critically of present British policy. Dr. Eddy's address, as published in full in the *Japan Advertiser* on May 10 appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. Since Dr. Eddy has been more or less intimately associated with affairs in India for a quarter of a century, he ought to know something about conditions there and while he may be somewhat overenthusiastic regarding the possibilities of the present independence movement, there is no disputing the fact that Dr. Eddy probably voices the views of most Americans who have given any thought to the India question. Also in delivering his address in Tokyo, the probabilities are that he was speaking to a sympathetic audience. It hasn't been very long since the Indian residents of Japan held public ceremonies in commemoration of the Indian nationalist movement and unfurled the new Indian nationalist flag, apparently with the full consent of the Japanese Government. While the Japanese have not displayed any great haste in granting independence or even self-government to their Korean colonials, there is no mistaking the fact that the Japanese favor Indian independence, the primary reason being economic as India represents an important potential market for Japan. In last week's issue of *The Review* there appeared an article by a well known Indian nationalist, a resident of the United States, wherein it was explained that the Japanese are deeply resentful of the recent tariff restrictions against Japanese goods enacted by the British authorities in India. And since the same tariff restrictions also strike at American exports to India, the chances are that American merchants interested in the Indian market feel the same way. However, the Americans have no grounds for complaint at the British preferential duties because American goods are admitted into the Philippines entirely free while all non-American goods are forced to pay the same high duties into the Philippines as are charged at the boundaries of the United States proper.

While the present British Government is apparently adopting strong measures in India to suppress the present civil-disobedience campaign which seems to be sweeping the country, there can be little doubt that Britain will be forced to submit to the Indian nationalists in the long run. Essentially the nationalist movement in India differs little from the nationalist movement in China, about the only difference being that the Chinese occupied a sort of colonial position with a half-dozen masters while Britain alone is responsible in India. The strange element in British policy is the apparently contradictory stands on the nationalist question in China and

in India. The British conciliatory policy toward China started during the late Conservative Government and has been continued by the Labor Party, while in India the Labor Party is adopting a "strong" policy which apparently meets with the wishes of the Conservative. Hence the assumption is that the present Labor policy toward India is probably due more to domestic politics in England than to real conviction on the part of the Labor leaders. The London correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser* cabled a dispatch which was published in Tokyo on May 11, stating that several of the independent labor leaders had denounced official action, declaring that "throughout the civilized world men's thoughts of the Labor Government in the British Empire will be less kindly because we have put a saint in prison." This referred to the recent arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian leader. Henry Noel Brailsford, publicist and labor leader was quoted as declaring, "We shall live to see the end of direct rule by Englishmen over India."

On last Saturday, 17, the *North-China Daily News*, official British newspaper in Shanghai published a two-column "leader" severely criticising Dr. Sherwood Eddy for his address in Tokyo and while it is easy to understand how a "die-hard" Britisher would "see red" after perusing Dr. Eddy's remarks, it is also easy to see how the die-hard attitude of the official British newspaper here will not tend to improve British relations with the Chinese. The reason for this is that Chinese public opinion is overwhelmingly on the side of the Indians in their independence movement. While there hasn't been much in the press on the question, it is a fact that several of the branches of the Kuomintang have already telegraphed messages of sympathy to the Indians and at least one high Kuomintang official has declared similar sympathy in a public interview. Since the Chinese Nationalist Government is now enjoying friendly relations with the British Government, it is unlikely that the Chinese will make any official moves in support of the Indian nationalist movement, but this doesn't prevent unofficial expressions of sympathy, of which there are a plenty. For several years there has been a well defined movement on the part of Chinese, Indians, Egyptians, and other so-called "oppressed peoples" to assist each other in the achievement of independence aims, hence any move on the part of a section of the British press here to attack well-wishers of the Indian nationalist movement will not be likely to arouse much sympathy in the minds of Chinese whose views accord 100 percent with those of the Indians. Also we might suggest that the editor of the N. C. D. N. peruse again the recent speech of Harry Arnhold, former chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, wherein he told of his conversation in 1927 with Sir Austen Chamberlain regarding the attitude of the foreign residents of Shanghai on the Chinese nationalist question. (See *The Review* for May 10, Pages 396, 397 and following).

Also, the editor of the British official organ here might read with profit the recent address of the Chairman of the British China Association (in London) wherein much was said about changing conditions and respect for the sovereign rights of other nations and peoples and finally, considerable about the heavy taxation burden in England which makes it impossible for that government to shoulder further obligations for military adventures overseas.

Much Depends Upon Outcome of Moscow Conference

THAT the prosperity of North Manchuria as well as the economic and even personal welfare and security of the population of that important section of Chinese territory depends upon the successful outcome of the conference now proceeding in Moscow, is indicated in reports from *The Review's* correspondents in Manchuria as well as in reports which have appeared in the local Chinese and foreign newspapers. Furthermore, it is now generally realized that the outcome of the conference is likely to have a profound effect upon the entire domestic political situation in China, the reason being the more or less intimate connection which exists between the Soviet Government and certain political elements in China now in opposition to the Central Government. The Chinese delegation which departed from Harbin on May 1 and arrived in Moscow on May 9, is reported to have started its discussions with the delegates of the Soviet Government on May 20. The period intervening since the arrival of the Chinese delegates was devoted to informal conversations pertaining to the agenda and the appointment of committees to consider various technical points pertaining to the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The head of the Soviet delegation is Karakhan, former Soviet Ambassador in Peiping, who will be assisted by a number of technical experts on Far Eastern affairs as well as experts sent to Moscow by the Soviet management of the C. E. R.

The high character of the membership of the Chinese delegation testifies to the importance which the Chinese Government as well as the administration of the Three Eastern Provinces attaches to the meeting. While Mo Teh-hui, the head of the Chinese delegation is a native of Manchuria and is looked upon as Mukden's ,'own" delegate, he also has the full endorsement of the Chinese Government at Nanking. Nanking also sent along two representatives, Li Sheng, former consul at Panama, and recently a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Tu Wei-chin, an American educated engineer, a member of the Ministry of Communications. For several years, Mr. Tu served on the staff of the C. E. R. at Harbin. Another member of the Chinese delegation is Wang Tsen-chi, a graduate of Paris University, who has been attached to the Chinese Legations in Russia, Holland, France and Italy. He once occupied the post of Charge d'Affaires in Rome. Liu Tse-jen, another member of the Chinese group was chairman of the railway board of auditors and is considered an expert on railway finance and accounts. Wang Yin-chang, who was among those nominated by Mukden, is a Japanese educated authority on economic questions, who once served as civil governor of Honan province. Nan Wen-

ming, a graduate of the Russian language school in Harbin, was formerly connected with the foreign office in the former capital at Peking. Chang Ming-cho and Sung Wen-tao, other members of the delegation were selected from the railway staff, Sung Wen-tao having once served as Chinese consul at Nikolsk-Ussurisk. Wang Huang-wen, formerly a member of the staff of the Peiping-Mukden railway, is also an American returned student. It was of considerable significance that neither Tsai Yu-shen or Li Shou-jen, who figured in the Habarovsk conference which resulted in the so-called Habarovsk Protocol, were included in the Chinese delegation.

That the troubles of North Manchuria are not restricted to China and the Soviet was indicated in a report from Harbin on May 18 stating that a serious crisis between the Soviet and the Japanese had resulted from the action of the Soviet authorities at Blagovestschensk in raiding the Japanese consulate at that place. The report stated that the Soviet action was based upon an investigation of the Soviet "Cheka" or secret police who alleged that the Japanese consulate had been engaged in smuggling foodstuffs from Manchuria across the Amur river into Siberia from the Chinese town of Taheiho. The Japanese emphatically denied the allegation and according to the report, the Soviet raid on the Japanese consulate failed to disclose any evidence of the alleged smuggling. The Japanese consul at Blagovestschensk is Mr. Insumi, formerly a vice-consul stationed at Harbin. The action of the Soviet authorities in raiding the Japanese consulate at Blagovestschensk is the second incident of the character in recent weeks which indicate that Russo-Japanese relations are none too friendly. The previous incident had to do with the Soviet arrest of a number of Japanese in Vladivostok whom the Russians charged with exchange "manipulation," as well as the smuggling of food stuffs. On May 17 the Japanese *Rengo* news service circulated a dispatch from Harbin alleging the existence of serious disturbances on the part of farmers and fishermen in the U. S. S. R. Maritime province in the vicinity of Vladivostok due to the general food shortage. The dispatch stated that 300 miners at Ugolnaya on the Ussuri railway had rioted and robbed several railway warehouses and that a threatening situation prevailed in all villages in the vicinity of Habarovsk. According to the report the section of the Far Eastern Red army stationed at Vladivostok had been mobilized in order to cope with the situation.

The unsettled conditions existing on the Chinese Eastern Railway from the standpoint of conflicts between the Soviet management and Russian "emigree' employes as well as the Chinese, was indicated in the discharge of thirty-seven Russian employes on May 18. All of these men carried Soviet passports, but most of them had been employed on the railway for periods dating back twenty years and longer. The action of the Soviet management of the C. E. R. in discharging these men is supposed to be due to the determination of the Soviet to eliminate from the railway all Russians who were connected with the old regime or who refused to obey the orders of the Soviet Government last summer to resign after the beginning of the conflict. In the places of the Russians who have been discharged, including Russians who have become naturalized Chinese citizens, the Soviet management is steadily importing Soviet citizens from Russia, most of them allegedly having been members of the Soviet Red army which operated on the frontier during the course of the conflict last summer and fall.

According to a *Reuter* report from Moscow on May 17 the Soviet Government conferred the new "Order of the Red Star" upon General Vasili Blucher for the "distinguished direction of military operations," against the Chinese forces on the Manchurian frontier last year. Gen. Blucher, who as "Gen. Galen" served as an adviser to the Nationalist military forces in the advance from Canton to the Yangtsze Valley in 1926-1927, was commander-chief of the Soviet Red Army which operated against the Chinese forces on the Sino-Russian frontier last year. It was Gen. Galen who was responsible for the organization of Soviet and Mongolian armed gangs which terrorized the Chinese frontier towns and finally invaded the Barga district of Heilungkiang province resulting in the defeat of the Chinese troops stationed at Manchouli and Chalainor.

Prospects for Peaceful Conditions on C. E. R.

BY E. U. BARUNG

(Special Correspondent of the Review at Hailar)

HARDLY any other subject of a political character ever occupied so much the minds of the people of North Manchuria as the Sino-Russian conference now in session at Moscow. The results of the conference, whatever they may be, are anxiously awaited by all the inhabitants of the country, regardless of their nationality, faction, or class; for it is earnestly believed here that success of the conference will bring about a revival in every kind of enterprises in the country. The stagnation of trade and industry brought about by the conflict last year and the subsequent unsettled situation still continues to prevail all over the country. The economic depression caused by the conflict is aggravated by the general economic situation on the world markets. At the present time there is almost no demand on the part of the European markets for Manchurian beans and bean-cake, the chief exports of the country. There was a temporary revival of exports at the beginning of April when local exporters bought about 3,000,000 poods of beans during one week, bringing the prices of beans up to $1.60, local currency, per pood. But soon afterwards the demand on the part of the European, largely London, buyers abruptly decreased to almost nothing and the prices dropped to $1.50 without buyers.

Merchants Have Hard Time

Merchants dealing in manufactured articles of local production and imported from abroad are having a hard time. The absence of a demand for local raw and natural products has caused a fall in prices of same, which decreased the purchasing ability of local peasantry. Every previous spring ships laden with different sorts of manufactured goods would go from Harbin down the Sungari river bringing the population along its bank a new supply of articles replacing those consumed in the previous winter. These have not gone this spring, as most of the inhabitants that were frightened from their homes, located along the banks of the river, by the events that took place on the river during the conflict, have not yet returned, thus decreasing the number of consumers. And those who remained at their places during the conflict and who stayed there now either have no money on hand or, if they have, are too wary to spend it, thinking the situation unclear until results of the conference have become known. The same is the case with the residents of Harbin and all other centers along the C.E.R., who, in connection with the prevailing unemployment which keeps growing through dismissing employees by local firms and the railway administration, are too sparing of money and do their best t contrive to buy as little as possible. Even the moneye

interests being uncertain of the immediate future political and economical situation, prefer to keep their money in their purses rather than to spend it for purchasing personal or real property or invest it in one or other kind of enterprise.

The liberal credit that had been extended prior to the conflict by the banks to the business men of Harbin and other centers in North Manchuria was withdrawn during the time of the conflict and has not been renewed after. This affects adversely not only the mercantile classes but also the agricultural enterprisers throughout the country; for the latter used to get directly or indirectly a substantial financial support from banks, which facilitated for them purchasing land, implements, and draught animals.

Results of Conference Awaited

Results of the unsettled situation are most felt in the western section of Heilungkiang province, in the Hulunpuir (Barga) district, which had been occupied by the Soviet troops during the conflict, and subsequently became a scene of banditry. Many men of business, professionals, railway workers, farmers, and stock-raisers who were either caught by the Soviets, separated from their families, and deported to the U. S. S. R., or managed to flee before the Soviets' occupation,—have not yet come back to their homes; those deported because they are kept imprisoned in the U.S.S.R., and those who escaped for fear that, in case the conference be a failure, the district may be again overrun by the Soviet troops, which have been reported manouvering on the Manchurian border and from time to time firing shells into Chinese territory near Manchuli. These manouvers and firings and repeated rumors of new possible raids harrassed the population of the district to the extent that a number of residents of Manchuli and of some other places on the western line of the C.E.R. recently arrived in Harbin, where they intend to stay until results of the conference are manifest. The White Russian emigrants that took out Chinese citizenship which enabled them to get positions on the C. E. R. await with nervous excitement the decision either to banish them (which is most probable) from the railway or to confirm their rights to further hold their positions.

Failure or postponement of the conference would mean, at least, a prolonged abnormal condition in the country or, at worst, would lead to new raids, banditry, and other kinds of trouble ruinous to the population. Success of the conference is expected to bring about peace and prosperity in the country, which it enjoyed for a quarter of a century prior to the conflict last fall.

Will the conference be a success or a failure? Which way will the matters under discussion be settled? How these questions are answered in the next few weeks, will decide, *Will the people of North Manchuria live and work under peaceful and normal conditions?*

Harbin, May 12, 1930.

"Who Will Save our People?"—The Appeal of a Chinese Christian Woman

BY IDA KAHN (康成)

PROPAGANDA! How the world execrates the word! Yet when the Nationalist Army marched so successfully from Canton to Peiping it emblazoned the word across the map of China. It kindled enthusiasm and patriotism wherever it went. Oh, I said, "If we had preached our Gospel Message of Christ with the same energy and fervor as they carried on their propaganda, then we would have won China for Christ by now! Why did we not have the vision and wisdom to do it."

And now the word looms up again! Like a sinister picture limned against a flaming background of Red it thrills us with horror. What a horde of monsters are creeping silently down upon us from the north, and their octopus fingers are clutching the very vitals of our life. Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, and Education are all feeling the strangulating effects of their hold, and soon our country will cease to exist, for no rotten nation can live in this era of progress and change. God have mercy upon us! Who will save our people! Whole provinces have been devastated by being over-run by the Communists and the people are running hither and thither without a place to lay their heads. Bereft of all their belongings they are huddled in sunless rooms and tiny shacks in the provincial capitals, while ill-fed and ill-clothed they soon succumb to diseases and are wiped out in appalling numbers, Their more fortunate brothers and sisters may have lost their lands but they have enough cash to carry them on to the treaty ports where they try to drown in the movies their hunger for home, and they rail against the government for not coming to their rescue. But if they carry their cash either with them, or in the banks, then they pay no taxes, and if out of eighty one counties in one province the government can only collect taxes from a bare dozen or two of them, then wherewithal is the government to find funds for supporting an army strong enough to overcome the rapacious bandits? So the vicious circle goes on and in the end the people suffer, for no movie surroundings and mahjong parties can conserve a healthy race, so in the end the people creep back to die in the capital of their province.

And now there comes another turn of that word propaganda. The people may be crushed by the Communists but surely their hearts beat not in unison with these beings of darkness. Not entirely now perhaps but who can vouch for the future. Out in Moscow there are three thousand Chinese youths who are yearly being thoroughiy trained and grounded in the principles of Communism so that they may lead their people. Atheistic, pitiless, and conscienceless, they will drift back to our country and will invade our life everywhere. So subtle and insidious is their propaganda that no one will realize the damage to the integrity of our national character until the whole thing is too late.

"Show Us a Way?"

America who has always been so altruistic and who has succoured unknown legions takes no cognizance of this evil. England who has always stood for solidity and righteousness whenever she could do so is so busy with her affairs in India that she too passes us by. Germany who is so scientific and painstaking in doing everything that she undertakes well is occupied in laying again the foundations of her prosperous trade and industry, so she senses no alarm and does not realize that the bottom of all her trade in China may drop out. France who is always so cheerful and loves Art is too rushed in catering to the fashions of the world, so she too looks on in a non committal way, while her missionaries are being harried and killed. So the game goes on and no one cares! Shall we be bound by the Communists forever? God forbid! Surely there is some way of counteracting all this pervading propaganda! "Show

us a way Oh, Lord, and we will praise Thee forever and forever!

There is still another aspect to the picture. Years ago I used to thrill at the thought that there were three thousand Chinese students studying in America. Many of them I knew would return to seek their own fortunes trying at the same time of course to serve their country as well as they knew how to do. But surely some of them would catch the spirit of Christ and would try to serve their country as faithfully as the missionaries who had sacrificed their all to minister unto us. And even if but a few did that then what a change there gradually would be, so now let us study this side of the picture a bit.

The Service of the Hospital

How does a Mission Hospital affect the community in which it serves. Word pictures are so inadequate and yet let me attempt in a feeble way to answer this question. Our dispensary clinic runs open the whole year, New Year's day not excepted, for at New Year's time when debts are collected, heads are often broken and we have to sew up the results. Into these clinics pour a mass of suffering humanity from thirty to one hundred and thirty a day, giving a total of fifteen to over twenty thousand visits a year. When one considers the relatives who accompany these patients, then the numbers are almost doubled, for seldom does a patient come alone but she is almost always escorted by one or more relatives, or friends. Then there are hundreds of out visits and hundreds of in-patients so the total number of contacts is simply enormous.

What do we do for these people? Take the cases of ulcer. These are the commonest and easiest cases. They hobble here by the hundreds. Dirt and neglect are the main factors in their prevalence. Cleanliness and stimulating ointments work marvels. This winter when the severe cold worked havoc and women and children from the best homes, as well as from the poor ones suffered from chilblain ulcers, they simply swarmed our clinics. Many of the hands and feet were so badly affected that the people had to be carried in either in the arms of their relatives, or on the backs of their friends. Only a small fee is charged for the first time from those who can pay and then they return to be dressed until they are healed. Of course the rich are charged a bit more. At first they came all depressed with the children frankly weeping but soon smiles wreathed their faces and they were so glad to get well. One woman said," I have suffered from these ulcers for months and I have been to so many hospitals and have never gotten better but as soon as I came here I began to get well and I have recovered so fast. Oh, I am so grateful to you all." Does this good will towards Christianity count for naught when we consider the grateful nature of the Chinese as a race.

Then there are the dyspeptic women who suffer from chronic gastritis. An army of them come to us for advice. Often they are brought in writhing in pain so that they fairly roll on to the floor in their agony. A quick shot of a sedative has to be given before they can even tell us their symptoms coherently. Some plain talks as to their diet and some simple bismuth and sodium bicarbonate mixtures often work in a wonderful fashion and even send their friends to us for treatment.

Again there are the malaria cases which are very bad in this province. Malaria causes more deaths than all the other diseases combined, I am inclined to think. There is nothing more depressing on a warm summer's day than to have dozens of women and children brought in with high fever, with fearful convulsions in the young. Some of them have been sick so long that they are in a typhoid like condition. Many of them are past taking quinine and have to have quinoforme injections and if these fail, then arsenical compounds are in order. Our technician has to work overtime in order to get the right diagnosis. However, the results are nothing short of marvelous and we seldom give up a case now until death claims it.

Dysentery too works havoc but we overcome it with Albargin and Stovarsol. Cases which have gone on for years respond like magic and rejoice our hearts all the time.

The Service to Mothers

Then there are the mothers; What a host of them there are! One day in the dispensary I heard a conversation between two women who had both been inpatients in the hospital and who were both expectant mothers again. One of them said, "I lost eight children either at birth or before-birth, but I came here for treatment and now I have three children." The other one answered, "I lost five too but I have two now since I have been under treatment here. I turned around and said," Do you realize what a large number of children you two have lost between you? "Yet my question did not bother them much, for with the fatalism of the East they were willing to accept what the gods had given to them and never troubled about the money, time, energy, and pain lost and borne for those thirteen dead children. Multiply these figures by hundreds of similar cases and one can imagine what our prenatal clinics have done for these women.

Then the women in the maternity wards. What tales they could unfold! Some of them are brought on stretchers from over one hundred li away. For one of them this winter I crossed frozen streams five times and jeopardized the lives of the nurse and myself but we saved the mother and a fine man child so we rejoiced and never counted the cost. Some of them require Caesarean Sections, while others only need the normal care of such cases. The results are that hundreds of mothers and babies are saved each year to gladden the hearts of their families. Moreover, our graduate nurses in the interior cities are also carrying on the good labor.

So the work goes on and the army of women come from all over the province and from the other provinces. They have Christ's saving grace preached to them while they are here and they have Christ's spirit shown to them and lived for them. When they return to their distant homes they carry with them portions of the Scriptures which they have been taught to read and they carry with them a knowledge of the love of Christ, and a few at least have received Christ into their hearts. Are the results worth while? To have shown to some of these women the "Life of Christ, his Cross, his Resurection, and his Coming into the lives of men—Pentecost" Oh, How worth while it is! How feeble our efforts are but "Not by might, nor by power but by my Spirit saith the Lord!" So these Mission Hospitals dotting all over our land are beacons of light and as such will blot out the darkness of Communism all around them. And the Mission Schools furnish these hospitals with workers so they too are beacons of light in the darkness of this land.

The Propaganda of Christ

These beacons of light have been established by the people who loved Christ in foreign lands and who sacrificed that the message of salvation might be carried to us! Propaganda! If you wish to call it so! But Oh, what unselfish and unconscious propaganda! Thank God they have sent us these units of service so long ago and now my plea is that they might intensify their propaganda all along the lines. "Do not be weary in well doing! "Do not give up the battle! Send us more hospitals! Send us more supplies! Send us more Schools! Send us more preachers, teachers, doctors, nurses, engineers, and consecrated workers of every kind. Do not worry if they are not welcomed with open arms! The powers of darkness fear the light and would overcome them if they could. But this is only a challenge to us to advance at all hazards. Christianity is the only weapon which can overcome Communism in China. No amount of money, no armies of human beings, and no ammunition of warfare can conquer these monsters. Only the Life of Christ, his Power and his Spirit, as shown and lived by us his followers in a Pentecostal fashion can quicken our people into new life and light and we will be able to overcome Communism no matter how invincible it is. Remember that on our field will be fought not only our battles but yours, for if Communism conquers China, then it will oveacome the world also. We are one fourth of the human race and we are one of its most stable and vital parts so we are able to influence the rest of the human race. Therefore, on with the Propaganda! Rally to it like the Crusaders of old and Christ will be our leader, for we are fighting with His weapons of love and not with those of the Crusaders. March on! March on! and Christ will give us the Victory!

Women's and Children Hospital.

Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, May 91, 1930.

Editor's Note—Dr. Ida Kahn, the writer of the foregoing article, who is head of the Women's and Children's Hospital at Nanchang, was the first Chinese woman to receive a medical education abroad, returning to China in 1896.

Canton Forces Move North to Help the Government

ALTHOUGH the Government troops have been successful in the initial engagements with the Northern rebel forces along the Lung-Hai railway in eastern Honan, the most important developments during the week in the internal political and military situation have taken place in the South where the Cantonese forces loyal to the Government have finally succeeded in defeating the Kwangsi forces and the so-called Ironsides after nearly a year of fighting along the border between Kwangtung and Kwangsi. According to telegrams from *The Review's* correspondent in Canton the Kwangsi forces and the Ironsides following the Cantonese occupation of Kweihsien and Sunchowfu last week, decided to give up Kwangsi province and retreat northward along the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border and combine with the mutineers of the Eleventh Nationalist Division and the anti-Nanking army under Gen. Tang Shen-tse in Hunan, the object being to launch an attack on the pro-Nanking troops of Gen. Ho Chien in Hunan province.

In view of the conclusion of the Kwangsi war, the Cantonese Generals, Chan Tsai-tang and Chu Shao-liang returned to Canton on May 18 and immediately announced their intention of leading 30,000 Kwangtung soldiers northward in pursuit of the Kwangsi forces and the Ironsides into Hunan. Ten Cantonese bombing planes and several thousands of Cantonese troops evacuated Wuchow and other parts of Kwangsi and are now returning to Canton in preparation for the campaign in Central China. Another telegram from Canton on May 20 stated that several thousands of Kwangsi troops under Generals Li Tsung-jen and Wang Shiu-hung began evacuating Nanning and Liuchow, Kwangsi that day, moving in the direction of Hunan. As a result of this evacuation the Cantonese expected to occupy Nanning, important city in southern Kwangsi, without serious fighting. The two Kwangsi commanders, Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi signified their intention of leading the Kwangsi troops and Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides northward with the ultimate object of joining the Kuominchun. On Wednesday, May 21, some 10,000 Cantonese troops embarked for Nanking aboard a number of Chinese steamers which had been commandeered for the purpose. These troops are commanded by Generals Miao Bing-wan and Tan Tao-yuan, and consist largely of northern troops sent to Canton last year for the purpose of assisting Canton against the Kwangsi forces and the Ironsides.

These developments in South China overshadow events in the North due to the fact that rebel elements in the South apparently have decided to launch a move into Hunan for the purpose of unseating Gen. Ho Chien and thus paving the way for an attack on Hankow, which if successful would have a disastrous effect on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's position in Hupeh and on the southern end of the Peiping-Hankow railway. The presence of an active communistic movement in northern Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Fukien, and Hunan makes the situation in that area a matter of vital concern for the Government due to the possibility of a combination of all elements into another "Red" advance toward the Yangtsze Valley. Should such a move develop it naturally might prove disastrous to the Nationalist position in the Yangtsze Valley, hence the decision of the Cantonese loyalists to launch an immediate drive in pursuit of the retreating Kwangsi troops and the Ironsides. The situation in the South has thus taken the form of a race for the Yangtsze Valley on the part of two distinct groups of Southerners, one allied with the Central Government at Nanking and the other allied with Feng Yu-hsiang's Kuominchun in Shensi and Honan. The presence in these Southern provinces of several thousands of so-called communist and bandit troops adds distinct interest to this situation due to the belief that the communists and bandits have received financial support from the outside in the expectation that they may be able to control the situation and turn the whole southern situation into a "red" movement with the ultimate object of establishing another radical government in Hankow similar to the regime which existed in that city in 1927.

The move to establish a provisional or opposition government in Peiping apparently has made no further progress during the past week; in fact the Nationalist victories in eastern Honan seem to have given the Northern Coalition a serious set-back. A report in the *Sin Wan-pao* on Tuesday, May 20, in the form of a telegram from Peiping, alleged that the conference of representatives of the Western Hills, or "extreme right" group in the Kuomintang and the Left Wing group which had been held in Peiping did not result in any definite decision. The report stated that the Western Hills group had invited Chow Lu, Chen Kung-po and other members of the Left Wing faction to a conference wherein the following matters were considered, (1) To affix their signatures to a joint declaration; (2) to issue a manifesto in the name of the so-called Canton and Shanghai Central Executive Committees. The Shansi, or Yen Hsi-shan faction was represented by Chao Pai-lin and other representatives present included Tan Chen, Hu Tsung-tu, Mao Tsu-chuan, Chang Tso-ping, Quo Tai-chi, Yen Chi and Tse Yeh-kung. Representatives of the Left Wing included Chen Kung-po, Wang Fah-ching, Pei Yung-ti. Chao Lu and Hsieh Shih were not present. Another dispatch, also appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* on May 19 stated that Hu Tsung-tu, representing the Kwangsi military leaders Li Tsung-jen and Wang Shiu-hung had also arrived in Peiping.

While reports from Peiping regarding developments in connection with the formation of an opposition government are indefinite owing to censorship and cross-currents of propaganda, the entire situation from the standpoint of Kuomintang politics seems to hinge on whether Wang Ching-wei, the Left Wing leader now at Hongkong, will proceed to the North. The telegram in the Shanghai Chinese newspaper stated that Wang had failed to mention any definite date for his departure for the North. Chen Kung-po

claimed that Wang will proceed to the North within the present month. A report in the *Shun Pao* on May 18 stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had sent a message to Wang in which Yen had declared his intention of "submitting to the Party," providing Wang would accept the leadership and proceed to Peiping to form a government. Wang was stated to have given a noncommittal reply to Yen's telegram stating "that with his limited abilities he was not able to shoulder the unwieldly burdens of the country. The so-called "Delegation Corps" which is functioning in Yen's headquarters in Taiyuanfu is reported to have wired the party leaders in Peiping urging them to go ahead and form a provisional government as a means of strengthening the military situation at the front.

Another development considered of some consequence by the Chinese newspapers during the week was a declaration by Chang Ching-kiang, head of the Chekiang provincial government, urging a further attempt on the part of Nanking and the Northern Coalitionists to settle their troubles by peaceful means. Chang Ching-kiang, who is one of the most important forces in the Kuomintang and an intimate associate of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, went to Hsuchowfu several days ago and had a conference with the commander-in-chief of the Nationalist armies, following which he issued the "peace" declaration. It was alleged that the meeting of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang on Tuesday, May 20 may have been a result of Mr. Chang's declaration, although this was mere speculation.

Aside from attempts in the North on the part of the estranged elements in the Kuomintang to get together, the most significant political moves have been the attempts of former military and political leaders in the old Chihli and Anfu parties to join up with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. A report issued by the *Kuo Wen* news agency stated that Sun Chuan-fang, former controller of Chekiang and Fukien provinces under Marshal Wu Pei-fu had gone to Taiyuanfu for a conference with Yen. He was accompanied by Wang Shih-yuan, former vice-minister of Finance in the Chihli government under Tsao Kun, Mr.Wang recently having been appointed director of finance by Yen. A further interesting appointment of Gen. Yen's was Gen. Li Pao-chang, former defense commissioner of Shanghai, prior to the occupation of this territory by the Nationalists. Gen. Li is said to have been appointed commander of the 5th Army Corps under Gen. Yen. While in control of Shanghai which was then under the jurisdiction of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, Gen. Li Pao-chang won much notoriety by his wholesale executions of members of the Kuomintang in the Shanghai area.

Activities of the Bombing Planes

The effectiveness of the bombing-planes recently purchased by the Government was indicated in telegrams appearing in the Chinese newspapers stating that Marshal Feng Yu-shiang had been forced to remove his headquarters from Changchow owing to the bombing of the city by the Nanking planes and while Gen. Lu Chung-lin, who is Feng's chief-of-staff had remained in the city he had been forced to move his headquarters several times because of the menace of the bombers. A report issued by the *Kuo Wen* news agency on May 21 stated that the Chinese National Chamber of Commerce had received telegrams from the Honan Provincial Chamber of Commerce and various other Honan organizations asking the National Chamber to intercede with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and have the bombing stopped. It was claimed that the bombing planes had caused much destruction of civilian property and the deaths of many civilians, despite the fact that leaflets had been dropped in the city many days previously warning the civilians to evacuate. The telegrams from Honan stated, "the airplanes from the east and south have wrought the people unspeakable damage and have brought about unbearable conditions."

Next Important Battle at Lanfang

The occupation of the important town of Kweiteh in eastern Honan, reported a week ago, has now been confirmed, but no further serious fighting has developed, both sides apparently making preparations for another clash at the town of Lanfang, located a short distance westward of Kaifeng. It was stater that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan has concentrated a large force at Lanfang where dug-outs have been constructed as protection against air-bombing. Northern troops under the command of Gen. Wan Hsuen-tsai which evacuated Kweiteh are also concentrated in this area, hence the expectation is that the fighting in this sector may be decisive and in the event the Nationalists are successful, the way will be opened for the drive on Chengchow. Dispatches by the Japanese *Rengo* service on May 21 stated that some 1,200 soldiers formerly under Gen. Wan, which were captured when the Nationalist troops occupied Kweiteh, were brought to Nanking for internment. At a conference between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his staff commanders at Hsuchowfu on May 21, it was decided to launch an attack on Lanfang within a week. A report from Hankow, issued by the *Kuo Min* agency on May 21 stated that the Northern troops are now holding Linying in Honan, but that the Nationalist forces were converging on Hsuchang, about fifteen miles north of Linying on the Peiping-Hankow railway, the object being to clear the way for a direct drive on Chengchow to coincide with the drive on Lanfang on the Lung-Hai line from the east. A report from Shantung claimed that the Northern forces under Shih Yu-shan had retreated to northern Honan.

Yen and Feng Hold Another Conference

A dispatch from Peiping on May 21 stated that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had arrived in Shihchiachwang on the northern end of the Peiping-Hankow railway and had proceeded southward toward Chengchow where he had met and conferred with Marshal Feng somewhere between Changteh and Sinhsiang. This report alleged that the purpose of the conference was to finally decide on the question of "war or peace." Another report from Peiping on the previous day stated that the rapid advance of the Nationalist troops on the Lung-Hai had been the cause of Yen's decision to confer again with Feng. It was also stated that Yen had summoned Fu Tso-yi, his commander at Tientsin to the conference.

Latest Reports from the Front

Reports pertaining to the situation at the front circulated by the *Kuo Min* (official) news agency on Thursday afternoon, May 22 stated that the Shantung provincial forces under Gen. Ma Hung-kwei had occupied the town of Tungking in southern Hopei (Chihli) thus clearing the rebel troops from all sections of Hopei south of the Yellow River and allegedly removing any immediate danger of invasion of Shantung. A report from Hankow stated the 3rd Army corps under Gen. Ho Chen-chun had advanced to Liuho near Yencheng and the way cleared for advance on Chengchow (Feng's headquarters) before end of month. Report from Hsuchowful stated Nanking armies advancing westward from Kweiteh in eastern Honan had reached Naihuang, ten miles east of Lanfeng, outpost of Northerners; claimed rebel units formerly of 11th route army under Northerner Gen. Liu Chen-hua, have rebelled against Yen and offered to join Government. Nanking report claimed 30,000 prisoners captured in recent fighting on Lung-Hai.

Ninth Far Eastern Olympic Games Being Held in Japan

The Ninth Far Eastern Olympic Games will open at the Meiji Shrine Stadium, Tokyo, to-day, May 24. Contestants from China, Japan, the Philippines and India will take part, the latter for the first time. China is represented by a total of 136 contestants. The Chinese look forward to winning particularly the foot-ball and volley ball events, the Japanese usually excel in track, field and swimming events, while the Filipinos usually win out on the baseball field and give the Chinese a sharp tussle in volley ball.

The events will start with a parade of the champions from the various countries around the track, with the Chinese leading, followed by the Filipinos, the Indians and the Japanese. A message from Prince Chichibu will be read and Premier Hamaguchi will welcome the visiting teams. Dr. Kishi, president of the Japanese Athletic Association, will make an address.

Great interest is being taken in the event in all the four participating countries, particularly in Japan. The Japanese press associations daily giving details of the arrivals of the various teams, publish the programs, and generally do everything to "boost" the event.

The entries for the various events announced up to this time are as follows:

100 Meter Dash:—Japan—Yoshioka, Nanbu, Abe, Sazaki; China—Liu Chang-chun, Ho Chun-teh, Cnung Lien-chi, Chou Chao-yuan; India—Sutton, Hamid; 2 Philippines—Gonzaga, Candari, Nepomuseno, Pundavela.

200 Meter Dash:—Japan—Yoshioka, Abe, Sasaki, Oda Okuma; Philippines—Gonzaga, Alhambra; China—Liu Chang-chun, Cheu on-teh, Chou Chao-yuan, Chung Lien-chi; India—Sutton.

400 Meter Race:—Japan—Oka, Ishihara, Kamata, Nakajima, Fujieda; Philippines—Alhambra, White, Christobel, Candari; China—Liu Chang-chun, Ma Kuo-chin, Chu Jui-chi, Wang Chien-wu.

800 Meter Race:—Japan—Yashiba, Hisatomi, Hirano, Takada, Fujieda; Philippines—Yater, Christobel, Ozoa; China—Teng Shih-min, Lao Tai-kuei.

Throwing the Javelin:—Japan—Sumiyoshi, Yamamoto, Ito, Suganuma, Fujiwara; Philippines—Ico, Antonio, Barnardo, Pelayo; China—Pang Nan-chun, Ho Chung-teh, Wang Chi-wei.

Shot-put:—Japan—Takada, Yoshikawa, Aono, Saito, Nishida; Philippines—Paceos, Santos, Rucoy; China—Lu Min, Pang Nan-shun, Chao Wen-tsau.

1,500 Meter Race: — Japan — Tsuda, Kitamoto, Tsunotani, Hisatomi, Ishihara; Philippines—Yater, Nudo, Gray, Diaz, Cordua; China—Chiang Yu-lung.

10,000 Meter Race:—Japan—Kudo, Otsubo, Mimura, Kishi, Kitamoto, Nagatani; Philippines—Nudo, Red La Cruz; China—Sun An-ting, Lung Tsou-cheng.

110 Meter High Hurdles:—Japan—Miki, Iwanaga, Asakawa, Fujita, Oda; Philippines—Cadores, Portacion, White, Micanor; China—Lin Shao-chu, Shu Ting-hua; India-Sutton.

Hop, Step and Jump:—Japan—Oda, Takenaka, Shibata, Oshima, Fukunaga; Philippines—Toribio, Soliva; China—Su Ting-hua, Shih Tu-kuang, Wang Chi-wei; India—Yusuf, Hamid, Sutton.

Pole Vault: — Japan — Nishida, Oda, Asakawa Yamamoto, Mochizuki; Philippines—Sujeco, Asuncion Primicias, Arceo; China—Tsao Yu, Fu Pao-lu.

Throwiug the Discus:—Japan—Sito, Hisauchi, Kuroda, Okita; Philippines—Escalante, Mendoza, Pelayo; China—Chao Wen-tsou, Chang Lin-kuai, Lu Min.

200 Meter Low Hurdles:—Japan—Abe, Miyake, Asakawa, Yamamoto, Yoshioka, Ikeda; Philippines—Cadores, Villanueva, Candare, Nicanor; China—Liu Ching-ping. Ting Chin-kuan; India;—Hamid.

High Jump;—Japan—Kimura, Ono, Murayame, Takeda, Oda; Philippines—Toribio, Razo, Soliva; China—Li Chung-san; India-Yusof.

Broad Jump:—Japan—Oda, Nanbu, Oshima, Tajima, Tomiyama, Nakahima; Philippines—Portacien, Nicanor, Marme; China—Chao Ju-keng, Wang Chi-wei; India—Yusuf, Hamid, Sutton.

Indian National Congress Headquarters Raided

The outstanding event of the week as regards the situation in India was the raiding of the headquarters of the National Congress at Bombay on the morning of May 21. Three hundred unarmed and fifty armed police under senior officers surrounded the premises and arrested all office bearers of the National Congress, including the President. The arrests were made under a section in the Criminal Code banning publication of the Bombay Congress bulletin. A crowd followed the motor truck carrying the seized documents. Fourteen of them were injured as the result of their resisting the police when the latter tried to disperse them.

Sholapur continues to be a storm center. A court martial in that city sentenced Jaja, the President of the Committee of the Sholapur Congress, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 rupees, while Jadhav, the secretary of the Sholapur Congress "War Council," was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 rupees. Maneck Chang, the President of the Municipality, who was arrested on May 15 in connection with the recent riots, received a sentence of six months' imprisonment plus a fine of 10,000 rupees. Six boys, each 15 years of age, were awarded floggings.

A telegram from Shillong, province of Assam, May 12, stated that three persons were killed and ten seriously injured as the result of communal rioting at Digboi, following a Moslem sacrifice of a bullock on the occasion of the Bakr-id festival. The total casualties amounted to 100. The police made 24 arrests.

A telegram from Bombay, May 12, stated, that the first raids on a salt depot were carried out that day by two batches of seventy-five volunteers each at Shiroda. Four hundred "maunds" of salt were removed and were purchased by the villagers. The police arrived half an hour later and arrested 100 volunteers.

A telegram from Simla, May 12, stated that the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, recently applied to the Peshawar district, had been extended to the entire Frontier Province.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who succeeded Mahatma Gandhi in the active direction of anti-government operations, was arrested at Dharasana.

Gandhi's son, Mani Lal Gandhi, the Mahatma's secretary, Pyare Lal, and the Moslem Imam Saheb of Bawagir, who co-operated with Gandhi in the latter's civil resistance campaign in South Africa in 1893, were also arrested. The arrests followed a raid by 2,000 volunteers on a salt depot. In the meantime the former President of the Legislative Assembly, J. V. Patel, has arrived there to lead the salt raiders in view of the arrest of Mrs. Naidu.

A writer in *Young India* April 24 says:

"As I am writing these notes two volunteers have brought me salt said to have been poisoned. Not only do the authorities wantonly destroy salt and salt pans now; they are said to poison the sources of manufacture. If the report is true, the blackness of the regime becomes blacker still. And all this against people who without hurting anybody are seeking to gain freedom through self-suffering!

American Boy Adopted by Chinese is Center of Action in U. S. Court

Ing Sang, four-year-old adopted American son of Ing Sai-wah, a Cantonese. was the center of an unusual case in the U. S. Court for China during the week. He was taken from the Dollar liner *President McKinley* by T. R. Porter, U. S. Marshal for China, at the instructions of the State Department. His foster father also left the ship and appeared in Court.

According to the story told by Mr. Ing, he married an American woman and they adopted the child four years ago from an orphanage. About three years ago Mr. Ing announced that he was going to return to China, but his wife objected. For three years they argued the matter and finally Ing packed up and left New York and started for China. Finding that he had taken the boy along, the wife notfied the State Department at Washington and they placed the matter in the hands of Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney for China.

Mr. Ing claims that the child is his by right of adoption and declares that he will not release him without a fight. In the meantime the boy is in the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Porter.

Silver Again Reaches Record Low Point

Silver once again reached new low depths during the week, the American dollar selling as high as Mex 3.15. The serious situation which the low price of silver has created has been watched with anxiety by the National Government, which several days ago decided to prohibit the export of gold from China. The *Sin Wan Pao*, Chinese daily newspaper, May 21 stated that the Administrative Yuan had decided to place a thirty per cent import duty on silver for a period of six months, in the hopes of stabilizing the local silver market which has become demoralized as the result of huge shipments which have come and are coming here from various parts of the world. The N. Y. K. *Tatsuto Maru* due to arrive here June 6 is stated to have a million dollars in silver coins on board, the greater part of which had been destinered to Shanghai and the balance to Hongkong.

500 Attend Reception Aboard New N.Y.K. Liner "Chichibu Maru"

Some 500 Shanghai citizens of various nationalities attended the reception aboard the new 21-knot N.Y.K. trans-Pacific liner *Chichibu Maru* on May 17 when the vessel was in port during her maiden voyage. They were taken through the ship by officials of the company after which they arrived on the promenade deck where tea was served.

The *Chichibu Maru* is undoubtedly one of the finest trans-Pacific liners and in her are incorporated all of the modern inventions to make for the comfort of passengers. Probably the outstanding feature of the vessel is the second class accommodations. These cabins, with the exception of a few minor details, compare favorably with the first class, as is also true of the dining room.

The first place entered by the guests was the large tiled swimming pool filled with fresh salt water and attractively decorated. Another feature was the system of phonographs throughout the ship. In all of the lounge rooms and on the decks are electric machines which are worked from a master phonograph in a small room and music may be had at almost any hour of the day and night by simply turning a switch.

On the top deck is a verandah resembling the entrance to a hotel and inside is a lounge and Japanese rooms. The ship also has a miniature department store, a large nursery, a bank (Sumitomo) branch as well as the usual lounge, card, writing, reading and reception rooms.

Sino-French Commercial Treaty Signed at Nanking

The Sino-French Commercial Treaty for Annam was signed May 17 at Nanking by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the National Government, and Comte de Martel, the French Minister, on behalf of the French Government. The Agreement consists of eleven articles and is supplemented by 14 notes exchanged between the two plenipotentiaries. The text of the Agreement is to be made public as soon as it has been ratified by the two Governments.

Following the signing of the Agreement, the French diplomat returned to Shanghai by the night express train *en route* to Tokyo to assume his new post as French Ambassador to Japan.

The *Kuo Min* news agency stated that an informal exchange of views regarding the question of the relinquishment of French extraterritorial privileges in China also took place between Dr. C. T. Wang and the French Minister. Formal discussions concerning the question are to be opened upon the arrival of the new French Minister.

The old status of the relations between China and French Indo-China was fixed by the Sino-French Supplementary Commercial Convention of 1896. China, in the protocol, signed away her independence on the southern frontiers bordering on Indo-China and allowed the French many special privileges which it is understood are abrogated in the new treaty. The new treaty, it is understood, provides for the opening of Chinese Consulates in the principal cities of Indo-China.

Paris Journal Is Afraid of Propaganda

The Paris *Le Journal* commenting on the clause in the commercial agreement recently concluded between China and French Indo-China, which allows the establishment of two Chinese Consulates, one at Saigon and another at Hanoi, says that care should be exercised that these Consulates do not become centres of anti-French propaganda.

Business Depression in Japan

As an aftermath of the readjustments necessary in Japan after the release of the gold embargo, a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo reports that the Tokyo Electric Light Company has announced its intention of reducing its dividend for the current fiscal year from 8 to 5 per cent, the Asano Cement Company has decided on the reduction of its capital, the Saghalien Industrial Company is going to be amalgamated with the Fuji Paper Mills Company; and the Fuji Paper Mills Company has resolved to close its two or three Tokyo factories for the time being. Other leading companies which are agreed on the reduction of their respective dividends for the current term are the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Japan Mining Company.

Peiping Students Seize Old Postal Building

A report in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on May 14 stated that 400 students of the Chiaotung University had taken over the former postal administration building as school premises and refused to evacuate. The students claimed they had been promised the building when the Postal Administration had moved to Nanking and since the premises were needed by the university, they had taken possession. The Tientsin Postal Commissioner, Mr. Nixon, had ordered the students out of the building but instead of complying they barricaded the place and defied the police as well as the Bureau of Public Safety. A manifesto issued by the students claimed the university needed additional buildings and appealed to the public for support. The postal administration building is situated next to the college compound.

Baron Shidehara Speaks on the Solidarity of Japan and China

The text of an important address made by Baron Shidehara, 'Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Diet at Tokyo, April 25, has been translated into English and printed in pamphlet form. Taking up the matter of Japan's relations with China, Baron Shidehara, among other things said: "The proposed agreement with China provides for reciprocal engagements to maintain specified rates of duty upon a number of commodities for certain periods of time. What we naturally desire is the stability of our trade with China. We cannot be expected to remain indifferent to frequent and radical changes in the Chinese tariff. China on her part finds it equally important to secure a market in Japan for certain classes of Chinese manufactures. These mutual desires have given rise to a scheme of reciprocal undertakings in regard to customs tariffs. The arrangement marks a step forward towards the full realization of the principle of solidarity between Japan and China, and is but a natural outcome of the specially close economic relations existing between the two nations. Needless to say, it does not in any way infringe upon the customs autonomy of either nation. On the contrary, it is nothing more than a normal exercise of State sovereignty."

Soochow Appeal Court Affirms Conviction of Kao Ying and Wife

The appeal of Kao Ying, former Chinese Consul at San Francisco and his wife,—who were convicted by the Kiangning District Court on charges of opium-smuggling —was denied by the Kiangsu Provincial High Court of Appeal at Soochow May 17. The Appeal Court pronounced Kao Ying guilty of complicity in the opium-smuggling and also of receiving bribes and sentenced him to six years imprisonment and a fine of $6,000. Mrs. Kao Ying was found guilty of complicity in the same case and was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of $4,000.

The original sentences imposed on Mr. and Mrs. Kao Ying by the Lower Court were respectively seven years imprisonment and a fine of $6,666 (for Kao Ying) and 4 years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 (for Mrs. Kao Ying).

Sun Yuan, chancellor in the Chinese Consulate at San Francisco, who was found "Not Guilty" by the Lower Court, (the Kiangning District Court) was also adjudged guilty of complicity by the Appeal Court and was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 on the appeal of the Chief Procurator of the District Court.

The defendants have signified their intention of appealing to the Supreme Court at Nanking.

Connecticut and the China Child Welfare

(*New York Herald-Tribune, April 18*)

Hartford, Conn., April 13.—Charging that only a small part of the money raised in the past has been sent to China, the State Board of Public Welfare, through Julius Hadley, its secretary, refused to-day to renew the license of the China Child Welfare, Inc., of New York, to solicit funds in Connecticut.

The set-up of the organization was termed a "professional promotion" by the state board, which issued a statement to the petitioner saying:

"The fact that of the total amount raised last year such a very small proportion actually was sent to China; that so much authority is vested by your constitution and by-laws in a quorum of your executive committee, consisting

Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, who visited China last year, for the purpose of invetigating the needs for child welfare in China. She held numerous conferences with officials of the National Government who agreed to provide the China Child Welfare organization with a large tract of land for the construction of an orphanage in Nanking

of only three members, one of whom is the paid executive, and that your present budget of $175,000 was adopted without the authority of your board of directors or executive committee," constituted the grounds for refusal.

Difficulty with the New York corporation arose a year ago when it first made application for a licence to raise money in this state, which was refused. Following protests from the New York headquarters the Welfare Board held a hearing and finally granted the license. This year, however, according to Mr. Hadley, the board was more convinced than ever that the campaign does not represent a worthy cause.

Red Cross Report Quoted

Information obtained by the State Welfare Department disclosed that the China Child Welfare unit has been more than two years getting under way and during that period has changed its announced objectives several times. Its present programme, it was declared here, was determined last summer before a representative was sent to the Orient to study the needs there.

As an added reason for its refusal to grant a license, the board cited the report of the American Red Cross Commission to China, which stated that famine reief measures in China are impossible, and that only the government can exercise the authority and leadership essential to the unification of the country and the establishment the laws without which plans for elevating the lives of China's mililons must end in failure.

Relief Society Also Banned

The Connecticut State Board of Public Welfare has also refused to renew the license of China Famine Relief, Incorporated, Walter H. Clark, vice-chairman of the board, announced to-night. It is the belief of the state board, Mr. Clark said, that the setup of the organization is such that it does not comply with the requirements of the law of this state, and also that the purpose for which the money is collected is questionable in light of the recent statement of the American Red Cross that famine relief in China is impossible under present conditions in that country.

The organization received a license to collect funds here last year after a rehearing of its request for a license.

The board will reconsider the application of China Child Welfare, Inc., of New York, to solicit funds in this state if, and when, new information concerning the organization is filed, Dr. George C, F. Williams, president of the board, said to night.

Act To Protect Public

"It is our function to protect the public," said Dr. Williams, "but we do not wish to do any injustice. Whether or not China Child Walfare Inc., is licensed depends entirely upon the organization itself. If the organization cares to file a further statement we will be glad to consider it, and grant the license if the requirements set for the granting of such license in this state are fulfilled."

The next meeting of the board will be held early next month. Dr. Williams would not discuss further the possibility of rescinding the action in refusing to license because according to the board, a very small proportion of the amount raised last year was actually sent to China.

Governor Trumbull a Member

Governor Trumbull of Connecticut is one of the responsible chiefs of the organization which the Connecticut Board of Public Welfare has barred from soliciting funds in Connecticut. He is a member of the national committee of China Child Welfare, Inc. Among his fellow committeemen are the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; United States Senator Royal S. Copelan l, Dr. John H. Finley, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Howard A. Kelley, of Baltimore.

Among the directors of the organization are Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, the Rev. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Sidney Gamble and Charles F. Powlinson. Owen F. Roberts is chairman; Samuel S. Young, first vice-president, and Dr. E. H. Hume, second vice-president.

At the offices of the organization, 156 Fifth Avenue, it was asserted that the Connecticut board has acted without allowing China Child Welfare, Inc., to present its explanation. It was asserted that the organization was not distributing famine relief, but was introducing into China a programme of child welfare which had been drawn up by Dr. S. Josephine Baker. No figures on money collected and spent were made available but it was denied that funds had been wastefully handled.

Official Statement Made

Mr. Owen F. Roberts, chairman of the organization, made the following statement:

"The attention of the officers of the board of China Child Welfare has been called to recent action by the Connecticut State Board of Public Welfare. The directors of China Child Welfare, Inc., have not been given advance notice that such action was proposed, but in order to protect the standing of the organization, at a meeting ten days ago, they met the requirement of the Connecticut State Board of Public Welfare. Such action had previously been under discussion as advisable by the China Child Welfare officers.

"At a meeting of the board on April 10, the following actions were also taken: Mrs. John Allen Dougherty was elected managing director; two able members were added to the board of directors, and five out of nine or six out of ten votes of the executive committee were required for a quorum. Therefere all objections raised by the Connecticut Board have been overcome.

"The board of directors is asking Dr. J. S. Nagle, executive secretary, to submit a statement of receipts and remittances to China upon his return to the city."

China Famine Relief U. S. A., of which the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman is national chairman, with Dr. David A. Brown chairman of the board, announced yesterday at its office, 205 East Forty-second Street, that its campaign to raise $2,000,000 to purchase grain for famine sufferers in China has brought in $400,000 since the beginning of the year. A gift of $100 from General John J. Pershing was included in the fund, it was said.

Hawaii Holds Chinese Famine Relief "Day"

As a result of representations made by a committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, Governor Lawrence M. Judd of Hawaii set aside May 23 as Chinese Famine Relief Day, on which occasion relief organizations throughout the territory were scheduled to make collections for relief purposes in China. A report which appeared in the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* on April 28 stated that Dr. Fred K. Lam, English secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, would have charge of the campaign. In an interview, Dr. Lam stated that while Honolulu had held famine drives to relieve suffering as a result of earthquakes at San Francisco and Tokyo, that no general campaign for famine relief in China ever had been held. He asked that residents of the Territory contribute to the China Famine Fund the equivalent of the cost of one day's food. The committee having charge of the Honolulu drive was composed of Dr. Lam, Doo Wai-sing, Supervisor Dai Yen Chang, C. K. Ai and other prominent Chinese and Americans.

A group of leading Honolulu Chinese who called on Governor Judd of Hawaii and received his cooperation in plan to raise found in Hawaii for famine relief in China. The Governor issued a proclamation setting aside May 23 as Chinese Famine Relief Day upon which occasion a campaign was scheduled to be held. Those in the picture are (left to right), C. K. Ai, president and manager of the Honolulu City Mining Company; Doo Wei Sing, president of the Honolulu Chinese Chamber of Commerce; Governor Judd of the Territory of Hawaii; Dr. Frederick K. Lam, secretary of the Chamber and Supervisor Dai Yen-Chang.

The proclamation which was issued by the Governor's office was as follows:

"While the people of this territory are enjoying the returns of a bountiful harvest and happy in the knowledge that, under normal conditions, there will be no occasion for anxiety as to the future, the peoples of one of our sister republics are suffering scourge and famine and are in need of assistance in order that life, that gift of God that is most precious, may be spared to them.

'An element contributing to the happiness of the people of Hawaii has been, and will continue to be, derived from a willingness to contribute towards the peace and happiness of our brothers and sisters who are less fortunate, and when thoughts are directed to the people of China, our hearts go out to them in the distress and discomforts that they are suffering. An urgent call has come for material assistance, and in responding, the residents of the territory of Hawaii will, I am confident, be not only willing but anxious to contribute towards their relief.

"Now, therefore, I. Lawrence M. Judd, Governor of Hawaii, do hereby make public the knowledge which has come to me of conditions in China, and request that May 23, 1930, which is designated as "Chinese Famine Relief Day," be set aside as the day on which the residents of the territory may contribute, through the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, and thereby make possible some measure of relief from the terrible conditions as they exist in the republic of China."

Kansas City Aids China Welfare Movement

An article in the Kansas City *Journal* recently stated that indorsements of the work of the China Child Welfare Movement had come from the Red Cross of China, American educators, missionaries, physicians and business men. It has been indorsed in that city by the executive committee of the Ministerial Alliance and the Kansas City Council of Churches. Taylor S. Abernathy, vice president of the First National bank, is treasurer of the Kansas City committee.

Criticism of French Methods in Indo-China

(Manchester Guardian, April 25)

M. Pietri, the Minister for the Colonies, is severely critised by M. Coty's papers, the *Figaro* and the *Ami du Peuple*, for having advised the President of the Republic to reprieve the 52 Annamites condemned to death in Indo-China for taking part in the rising at Yen Bay. About 500 of the insurgents, it will be remembered, were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, in some cases to imprisonment for life.

There is a leader on the subject in the *Republique* to-day, which, far from criticising M. Pietri, severely criticises M. Pasquier, Governor General of Indo-China, and his chief subordinate official, M. Robin, for what the paper alleges to have been the brutality of their methods. The *Republique* says that about fifty insurgents having taken refuge in the town of Co-am, which has several thousand inhabitants, M. Robin had the town bombarded by aeroplanes, and women, children, and old people quite innocent of any participation in the rising were killed. The fact of the bombardment is admitted by the Ministry of the Colonies, which alleges that only ten persons were killed.

The *Republique* also says that in the hope of getting a vote of confidence M. Pasquier and M. Robin convoked the elective Assembly of Indo-China, composed of French and Annamite representatives, which met on March 13 at Hanoi. When, however, a vote of confidence in M. Pasquier and M. Robin was proposed, all the Annamite representatives left the Assembly Hall, and the sitting was adjourned until the afternoon. when only the French representatives, who were much more numerous than the Annamites, were present. Even then the meeting came to an end without adopting the vote of confidence.

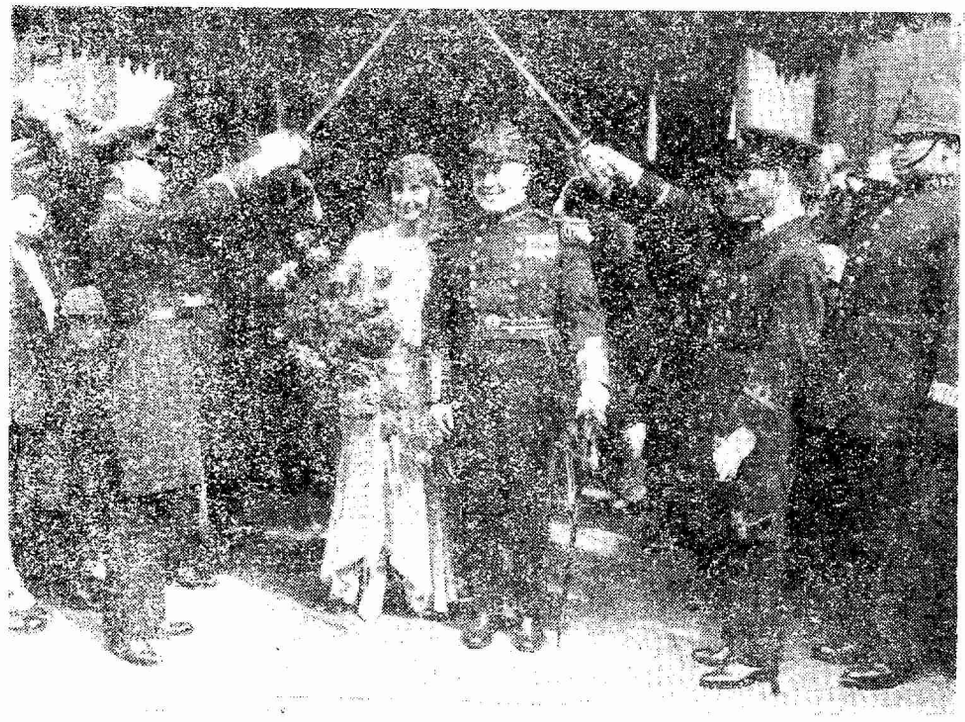
The *Republique* declares that while M. Pasquier and M. Robin are subservient to big business interests they treat the humble population with contempt.

Japanese Ambassador in U. S. A. Urges Patience with China

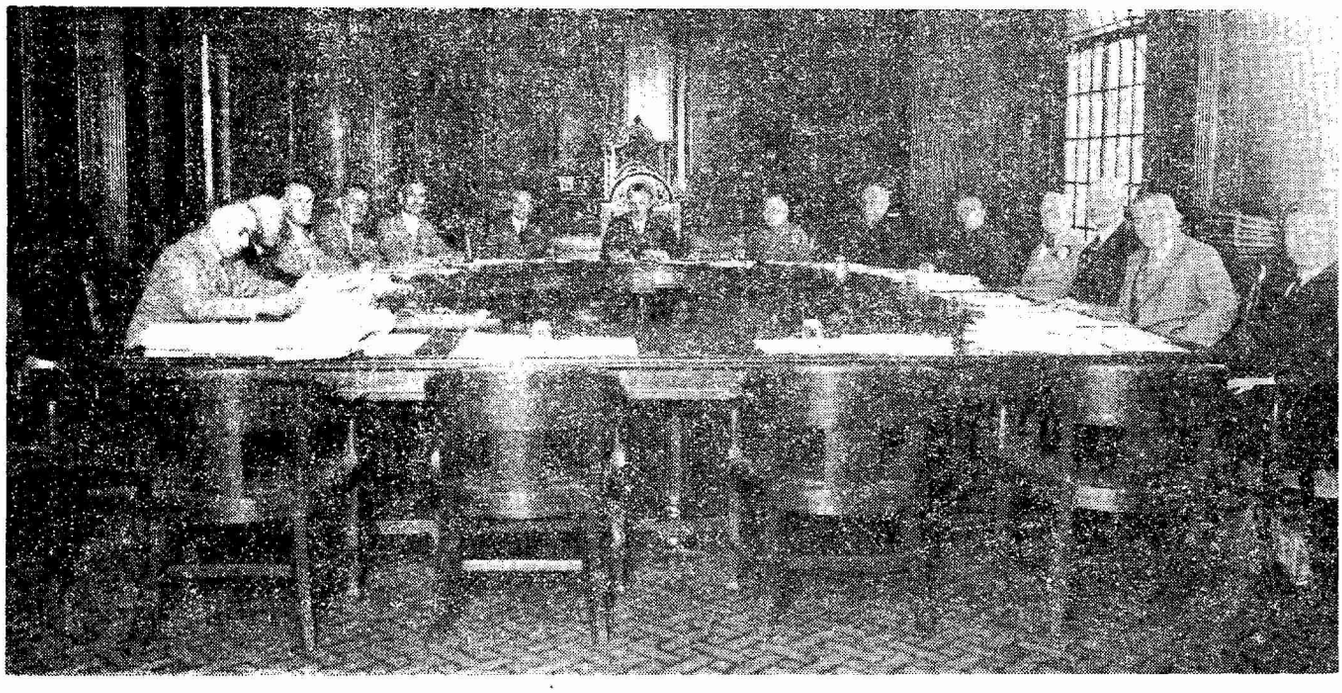
Ambassador Debuchi of Japan speaking at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in San Francisco recently on Japan's economic and commercial position in the Orient, as well as her natural resources and trade with America, pleaded for patience and sympathy for China's efforts toward economic and political stability. "A unified and prosperous China," said the Ambassador, "is the cherished desire of both America and Japan. Upon China depends the equilibrium of the Far East. When her stability is assured, China's possibilities as a potential market are bound to become infinite. The volume of trade between America and China will then assume proportions impossible even to imagine at present, and it will be reflected in a corresponding increase in trade between America and Japan."

CHINESE NAVAL CADETS AT NAVAL WEDDING IN LONDON

Chinese naval cadets who are now training in England, provided an archway of swords at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, London, on April 24 when Lieut.-Commander St. John Pitt of the British Navy was married to Miss Constance Hervey. Lieut.-Commanader St. John Pitt is the officer commanding the cadets studying in England. At present these future Chinese admirals are stationed on the British training ship *Erobus* at Plymouth. Several months ago the National Government made an arrangement whereby British Naval officers will assist the Chinese Government in the modernization and development of a modern Chinese navy, one phase of which was the training of Chinese naval cadets in England. The picture which was taken by Sport and General Press Agency in London, recently appeared in *The Shanghai Times*.



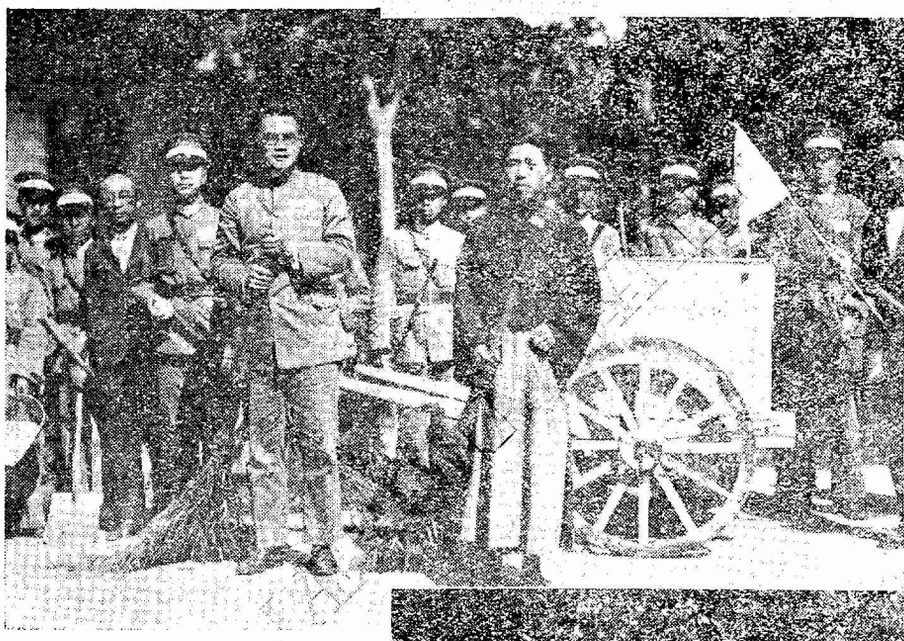
CHINESE MEMBERS TAKE SEATS ON THE COUNCIL



With the question of the right of five Chinese members to take their seats on the Municipal Council of the International Settlement now definitely settled, the new Chinese members attended the Council meeting for the first time on Wednesday, May 14. The Council now contains a membership of fourteen, nine being foreigners and five Chinese. From left to right, they are: N. S. Brown (British), G. W. Sheppard (British), N. L. Leslie (British), T. Saito (Japanese), K. Fukushima (Japanese), Tsuyee Pei (Chinese), Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten (British), Chairman; Singloh Hsu (Chinese), Yu Ya-ching (Chinese), Yuan Li-teng (Chinese), A. J. Hughes (British), A. D. Bell (British), J. W. Carney (American), and O. S. Liu (Chinese).

NANKING STAGES A "CLEAN-UP" WEEK

While the National Government is engaged in what might be termed a Political "Clean-up" of militarists in North China, the officials in Nanking decided to stage a different type of "clean-up" designed to make Nanking a more pleasant and desirable place to live in.



The above picture shows the inauguration of the Nanking City "Clean-up" campaign, with officials setting a good example at the entrance to the Special Municipal Government building. For two days an army of laborers did their best to remove the dirt from the city's streets and compounds.

The above picture shows Mayor Wei Tao-ming (on the right) and the Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. Y. L. Mei (right) each armed with a Chinese broom. The picture at the bottom shows the officials setting a good example by sweeping the grounds of the Municipal Government Buildings. The pictures were taken by the Kwang Hwa Studio of Nanking.

Sherwood Eddy's Views on the Indian Question

(The following is a full report of an address delivered in Tokyo on May 9, by Dr. Sherwood Eddy of the Y. M. C. A. on the present situation in India. Dr. Eddy's address, referred to further in the editorial columns of this week's issue of The Review, was delivered before a meeting of the Pan Pacific Association of Tokyo, and the following report is reproduced from the Japan Advertiser of May 10).

"India faces greater obstacles to nationhood, to unity, to the attainment of either independence, home rule or self-government, or dominion status, than any other country perhaps in the world. Divided between eight competing religions, with the Hindus and Mohammedans, I regret to say, killing each other in strife, between 222 different languages that cannot be understood by each other, with no common language like Japan and no common written language like China, divided between 2,300 different castes that could not inter-dine as we are here together today, that could not intermarry, separated by prison bars into prison cells, the poorest country in the world, paralysed by social customs imposed upon it by the past

Faces Great Obstacles

"India faces greater obstacles than any nation I know that aspires to nationhood, and yet it is burning today with a new spirit of nationalism. 173 years ago with the victory of Clive at the battle of Plassy, British rule may be said to have begun, and the awakening of India dated from Lord Macaulay, a century ago, making English the language of all schools and colleges. The impact of western civilization, its trade, its literature, its political ideals, its religion, has stimulated India. Japan's victory over Russia in 1905, like an electric shock, awakened India with new hopes and new aspiration. Two decades ago the reforms of Lord Morley, and a decade ago the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, resulted in dual rule divided between Britain and India. It was during the World War that the greatest awakening came. India gave more than a million troops, more than all the other British dominions put together, and poured out her treasure, and she thought she had earned some reward in the way of dominion status. She was met with the Rowlatt bill, giving the government enormous powers. Then came the General Dyer incident at Amritsar, when ten thousand men, women and children were assembled unarmed in the center of the city on a day like May Day. Dyer, without a word of warning, opened fire on that unarmed mass, and after leaving several hundred dead and many hundreds wounded on the field, unattended through the night, marched off after his victory. That was the spark which inflamed India.

"The whole movement is summed up and embodied in the single personality of Gandhi. Going as a law student to study in England at the age of 19 for three years, returning as a young barrister, going to South Africa on his first law case, he saw there the indignity, the social injustice to which his people were subjected. Gandhi forgot his law case and his law practice, and gave 20 years of his life to what may be termed the principle of 'soul force' as opposed to 'brute force'—non-violence as opposed to violence, the belief that moral suasion is more potent in the end than war, and that love is stronger and more constructive than hate. After 20 years of that, going to prison five or six times, with thousands of his people going with him and thousands more willing to go with him, he won his case without striking a blow. The laws were changed. Going back, at the beginning of the World War, he threw himself into recruiting and hospital service, and at the close of the war was met with that terrible shooting by Dyer.

"He raised a protest, and was sent to prison for six years, the same prison that he is in today. I waited half a day, seven years ago, to see him, but was denied admission. This year we spent three days in his home and five days with him in the great convention, the Congress of the Nationalist Party assembled at Lahore. He is the most impressive personality I have ever met on earth or expect to meet if I live for a hundred years. It was just as if you talked with Buddha, or Francis d'Assisi. It seems as if for me he contains three personalities in one man—Buddha, Francis d'Assissi, and Thomas Jefferson.

His Day of Silence

"I arrived on Gandhi's day of silence, for one day a week he keeps perfect silence, for meditation, for prayer, and for the writing of his numerous editorials. We saw him rise at 4 o'clock in the morning, in the cold and dark. This is for his first half hour of prayer out under the stars. He returns at 7:30 o'clock every evening, no matter what happens, for his second half hour of prayer. On one occasion there was a very hot debate in the Congress and he should have replied in the debate, but it was 7.30 o'clock and nothing could keep him there. He stole out and went to his private tent for prayer. The debate passed and he made no reply. He moves in the world, but lives in God, a life such as I have never seen any other human being live.

"When the Hindus and Mohammedans were killing each other in bitter strife, it almost broke Gandhi's heart, for India and China have not achieved the solidarity that characterises Japan, which can act as one, one nation with one language, one loyalty, one ideal. At that time Gandhi, with a broken heart, set himself to fast for 21 days, and India trembled lest he should die. In the beginning he weighed less than 100 lbs., and had just been operated upon for appendicitis. He is a frail and feeble old man, with a body scarred with violence and fasting and imprisonment. I saw him eat one little bowl of the curds of goat's milk, and one little bowl of fruit, mostly orange juice—no meat, no rice, no vegetables and no bread, but a little milk and a little fruit three times a day.

"On my right there sat at meals a rich man who had given away half his fortune, and was rapidly giving away the other half to carry out Gandhi's great reforms and ideals for the uplift of sixty million untouchable outcasts. When he was visited on the tenth day of his fast the doctor said he should eat, and warned him that he could not live another day. But Gandhi only smiled, and said, You do not know the power of God. He was stronger on the twenty-first day than on the tenth. When he ended his fast he called on his Hindu brother to read his favorite passage of Scripture. He called on his Mohammedan brother to lift his voice in prayer, and on his Christian brother to sing his favorite hymn, 'When I survey the wondrous cross."

Last Sight of Gandhi

"I shall never forget my last sight of him. He was addressing a congress of 15,000 people in the tent. He was too weak to stand, and he was sitting as they held a microphone to his lips, speaking more quietly than I am speaking now. There were 15,000 people leaning forward breathlessly to catch every word, as India catches every word he utters. I suppose he is followed by more people than any other living man, and, owing to our means of communication today, by more people than Confucius, Buddha, or even Jesus in their lifetimes. I went to say goodbye to Gandhi. He was in his private tent, and we walked to the large tent together. But the mulitude thronged upon him. I saw men's faces lit with a love I have never seen for any human being. I saw mothers hold up their children to see him. I saw educated men close their eyes in prayer, or touch his garments, or kiss his foot. I saw him moving as calm and untroubled as Buddha. On that old face I saw a light that never shone on sea or land. I have seen a man who lived in God.

"Britain and India have now begun a great struggle. If the British win India will achieve dominion status sooner than it might have done. If India wins it will be at great cost, after a longer struggle; she will get her independence, but with the break-down of her communications, her railways, with the death of millions of her people through famine and struggle and strife. But upon that long struggle they have entered.

"In a world of crisis and strife, your own Pan Pacific Club emphasises the ideals of fellowship and sympathetic understanding so important in this day of transition, strife, and in some quarters of killing, and I rejoice in the work you are doing."

The Fortress of Grim Despair

BY H. BENSON-CURRIE

THE intelligent foreign observer who comes to China for the express purpose of broadening his knowledge of international politics is perhaps a little too hasty in gathering the material that will ultimately be the foundation upon which he will base his future judgments upon a subject which has perplexed Statesmen and Diplomats for some time past.

His conception of the often-called Chinese Puzzle depends entirely upon that particular part of the Celestial Empire where he has decided to reside. Should he make Peking or any other one of the Northern cities the starting place for his inquiries, he will be informed that the policy of the Nanking Government and the principles of the Kuomintang are interspersed with doctrines which savor of the Marxian theory of class-consciousness, the unequal distribution of wealth, inequality of opportunity —in fact everything which stands for Socialism and Communism to-day. Furthermore, he will learn to lament the passing of the traditional customs and habits of the Chinese which have been handed down from generation to generation, and the loosening of the cement of that peculiar social structure which has characterised China from time immemorial. The Northerners will also point to the fact that for centuries the pivot of governmental control has always been located in the North and the transference of that center to a more southern point was a revolutoinary event which undermined the whole fabric of China's political organization and economic prosperity. Naturally enough, the observer would not expect to hear one single redeeming feature that could be associated with the Nanking regime in this part of China where an extreme conservatism has so permeated the lives of the ruling class that before the Revolution of 1911 the Empeor, young, neurasthenic and inexperienced in the affairs of state that he was, had always been looked upon as of divine origin and his dictates observed with that conscientiousness which marks the observance of the ten commandments by the devout Christian.

It Depends on the Point of View

On the other hand, if the observer's base of operations is in a more southerly direction, say in Shanghai or in Nanking, he cannot fail to be impressed with the measures enforced for the suppression of Socialism and Communism, in spite of the fact that the revolutionary movement which came from the south three years ago was fostered, encouraged and financially supported by the Soviet Russians in the days when the Bolsheviks thought they could weave the name of China into the fabric of their banner which stood for universal bloodshed and the World Revolution. He will note the stupendous growth of nationalism and the magnanimous idealism which was to change China from a barbarous, servile, race to a nation of nationally conscious and enlightened citizens who would each and all help to build up, stone by stone, a tower that was to stand as a monument to their political emancipation and economic salvation. The aims and aspirations of the Chinese are being directed along the lines of unity; there appears to be a fixed determination to throw off the yoke of foreign oppression and also to terminate those Unequal Treaties with Western Governments which have always stood for derogations of sovereignty and symbolized those corruptive impulses and moral vices so deeply ingrained in the habits of the Imperial Court at Peking.

The subtlety, secrecy and intrigue which was so fashionable in the good old days among foreign diplomats, were responsible for the binding of China to certain Western countries by a number of paradoxical treaties, in the preamble of which hypocritical guarantees were given for the recognitions of China's territorial sovereignty, and where in the appendices each Western nation recognized the other's right to multitudinous "spheres of influence," "concessions" and territorial leases. If a nation could not succeed in extracting privileges from China by threats of violence other measures were resorted to which had the desired effect. Indeed, the foreign diplomat had quite a variety of arrows in his quiver, so if one particular kind of arrow missed its mark then he must fit another kind into his bow. It was all so simple!

For instance, M. Witte, the Minister of Finance in the then Tzarist Government, tells us in his book that when everything had been tried to persuade Li Hung-chang, China's special Envoy to the coronation ceremonies of the Tzar in 1896, to permit Russia to carry the railway track, that was to connect Vladivostock in Russian Asia with St. Petersburg and Moscow in Europe, through Chinese territory in Manchuria, he was just bribed. Again, after Russia had definitely promised to evacuate Manchuria in 1902 and had in fact withdrawn nearly all her troops, she sent them all back again because she had heard a rumor that China had agreed to allow the United States and Japan to open up Mukden, Antung and Tatungkow. But of course this happened many years ago, yet how young China is suffering today as the result of the weakness and moral instability displayed by her past statesmen and diplomats.

His southern friends will inform the observer of all this and, furthermore, he will be told of all the sins of omission and commission of the Peking Warlords and he will also be told that the principles of the Kuominchun are the very antithesis of progress, and the insurrectionary movements in the north are impediments to national unity and economic prosperity so much desired by all thinking and patriotic Chinese.

The observer will then find himself in a quandary. With his feelings divided between the traditional conservatism of the Chinese living to the north of the Great Wall and the progressive ideals of the Kuomintang Party, he can form no mental picture which will guide him in his efforts to understand the mind of the people. If the mind of the Chinese is divided, how then can a foreigner hope to take away with him impressions and settled opinions which he can convey to his fellow countrymen and countrywomen in his native land?

The Chinese Problem

To understand the problem of China one must see the nation as a whole and not take one isolated political or economic matter and mount it as a microscopical speciman, to be magnified for examination under a strong light and with the aid of a powerful lens. The clashing of ideas of north and south, the nullification of law and order, the disintegrating forces and anti-foreign movements are all but the froth at the top of a boiling cauldron of discontent. These elements are interesting, dramatic and enlivening and when taken together they represent the changing of a whole civilization. What we see today in China as chaos is but the upward struggle of the germs of order and in this gigantic revolution we see the manifestation of an almost supernatural wisdom. There is a deep element of mystery too about the change which is beyond human understanding. When history and reason have contributed all they can to the explanation of China's awakening, it appears that the force from which this vitality has been derived, the secret of organization and the binding framework of the new society that is being formed, comes from those impenetrable regions which lay beyond reason and beyond history. No natural operations could have produced this miracle and no human-being was responsible for its creation. How the past waywardness, the violence and passions of the Chinese are being made to bow to the strong yoke of a common social discipline conclusively proves the existence of a Supreme Being which strengthens all our religious convictions.

Bolshevik atheism has sought to deny all the fundamental truths of man's religious beliefs, but let them look once again at the misery and emptiness of their own soul and compare it with the soul of the Chinese people, which is full of a lofty idealism that is inspiring them to perform great things. The Chinese believe in themselves, have faith in their abilities and, above all, they believe in God. So in this huge revolution in their economic and political life, the minds of the Chinese are being fitted to the changing circumstances and conditions. Every one of their fears and every one of their hopes has forwarded and guided the country along this new destination. Those who would interrupt the flow of this stream of intellectual and physical energy would not merely be resisting the designs of men, but they would be resisting the decrees of the Deity Himself.

The Passing of Western Might

The *regime* of foreign hegemony in China is now gradually passing away; it has been shattered by ex-

plosives of our own laying. Conscious patriotism, Nationalism and self-determination—all those ideas brought by the munificent white man in what he grandiloquently called his mission to backward races—have fulfilled their purpose. The Chinese have been civilized far more than the Western countries perhaps desired: the Chinese have learnt to use the most destructive weapons of modern warfare and they have developed a concept of nationalism as an end for which to fight. All that remains now is the obliteration of all traces of foreign domination. Day by day this privilege and that concession will be given up until finally nothing will remain to remind one of the days of Western imperialism.

When we have glanced at all the visible evidences of Western influence in China, we perhaps often wonder how much of this influence has been really beneficial to the Chinese and how much of it has been detrimental to them. All the advantages which Western civilization has bestowed upon China have been in the realms of economics and education, although no doubt some contribution has been made towards the culture of the country. Politically, Western civilization has failed miserably and in the growth of political organization which we see taking place all around us, China has very little to thank the West for. Western authority in the Celestial Empire has taken the form of autocratic institutions like the Shanghai Municipal Council. This public body has only been able to function under the gun-muzzles of men-of-war and under the protection afforded by regiments of soldiers. Of British inception, the Chinese have caught a glimpse of British democracy which has disgusted them. Situated in the business center of Shanghai it symbolises all that superiority of race and antagonism reminiscent of by-gone days when the white man was looked upon as a heaven-sent dispensation. The Council is supposed to be based upon the Cabinet plan, but a no more ridiculous supposition could be imagined by any individual in his right senses for although the deliberations of a cabinet are admittedly held in secret, in England, for instance, the members are obliged to lay their conclusions before a represenentative institution, the Houses of Parliament. Even if we visualise a state of affairs in Great Britain when owing to some serious national crisis the Houses of Parliament have ceased to function, the cabinet is responsible to the Privy Council. It is all stuff and nonsense to say that the Shanghai Municipal Council is based upon the cabinet plan when every student of constitutional law and history knows that even with a cabinet plan sovereignty remains in the people. The Shanghai Municipal Council is virtually a Dictatorship, with sovereignty in the members. It is true that there is an election of members, but what an undemocratic method of electoral representation! By restricting the voting power to the monied class of the community we have a condition of affairs which prevailed in England before the passing of the First Reform Bill.

When Prevarications Are Sent Broadcast

Let us not be deceived by suave assurances that are calculated to appeal to our undeveloped brain-cells. The possessors of the "Shanghai Mind" know very well what they are doing when they broadcast prevarications for us to swallow; they want to keep the control of the council in their own hands and when anybody questions this or that action, a pill is administered which has always had the effect of quietening the individual with disconcerting inquisitive tendencies. Falling short by a long way of Western conceptions of Democracy, the Shanghai Municipal Council is a poor thing to plant in the midst of an awakening race. Furthermore, designed as it was to maintain the ascendency of foreign interests over those of the Chinese, it is an affront to Chinese dignity and its presence is a derogation of that sovereignty which is the birthright of any nation. It is a fortress standing as a grim monument to Western Might and within its walls is carried on that secret intrigue which characterises the Fascist *regime* in Italy and the Soviet oligarchy in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The despots who meet periodically for the purposes of administration are supported by a privileged minority who choose to remain deaf to the voices of something like 400,000,000 people who are hungering for independence and crying out for a place in the Brotherhood of Nations.

There is something radically wrong somewhere when a handful of foreigners can dictate to millions of Chinese. Although claiming citizenship of some particular western country these foreigners have lived too long in China to be aware of the changing face of the world. If they have been long enough in duration for them to catch the new spirit which has entered into the life and soul of man and man and nation and nation. Products of the old school and living isolated, narrow, lives, they have not been caught on the crest of the tidal wave which is sweeping over mankind and washing away those human spites, passions and hatreds which had for centuries been responsible for an almost unbroken historical line of wars.

The Old Patriotism

The British section of this body of die-hards is still deeply rooted in the era of Victorianism from which it has not emerged. It was then that British patriotism had reached its climax and when all true Britons were taught to "think imperially." Admittedly, there was something glorious about that patriotism and something tragically beautiful about the countless human sacrifices which that patriotism entailed. The deeds of heroism on blood-soaked battle-fields found their way in letters of gold and silver in the historical records of regiments, and the experiences of trades and adventures inspired many a young man to leave the family hearth and journey into foreign lands to make first contacts with fierce tribes and to open up the potential resources of vast tracks of undeveloped land. Britain's pride, her Navy, won many recruits by the tales of blood and slaughter told by sailors in the village inns. Country lads, who had never before been further than the village green, joined the Navy and hoisted up their "slacks" in true seaman fashion. Learning the sailor's horn-pipe in the barracks where they were trained they soon set sail for lands which they had only read about in the cheap magazines or in books; so they in turn wrote to their mothers and told of narrow escapes from the hands of Arab slave-traders and free-booters in the Persian Gulf, gun-runners in the Indian Ocean, Chinese pirates in Bias Bay or brigands in the upper reaches of the Yangtsze-kiang.

The spirit of the age was reflected in the works of MacCauley and patriotic impulses found an outlet in the Zulu and Afghan wars, the Egyptian campaign and Britain's war with South Africa. There were other minor campaigns too that gave the youth of Britain the opportunity to display its fitness to receive the great heritage handed over to them by their fathers and their grandfathers for safe keeping.

The United States was spared the commitments which usually follow in the wake of an extreme patriotism. Having no empirical inclinations we find her living a life of comparative tranquility, but Germany, France and Italy also had their eyes glued to the map of the world with a view to the acquisition of suitable possessions. Thus we see these international rivalries leading the world to the brink of the volcano which belched forth its lava and its smoke in 1914.

Yes, the old Victorian patriotism was a wonderful human attribute and it had its place in history too because patriotic citizens of all countries left their native shores to discover new lands on the surface of the globe which perhaps would never have been discovered otherwise. Men like Livingstone, Cecil Rhodes, Amundsen, Scott, Shackleton and Commander Byrd have braved the terrors of the unknown and risked their lives just to plant a cheap flag mounted on an ordinary wooden pole in the ice-crusted surfaces of the poles or in the sun-baked soil of the African continent. They served their respective countries and they were happy.

But is not this patriotism and the dangers with which it is surrounded out of place today? Have not the Chinese understood that the Covenant of the League of Nations was an instrument for the settlement of international disputes? The War taught the world the uselessness of war to settle the differences of nations, hence man flew to expedients for the protection of his life and his property which had never been tried before. The birth and the growth of the doctrine of universal brotherhood is reaching proportions which are amazing, yet this development should occasion no surprise when we remember that ever since the beginnings of time the idea that a display of force on the part of one nation will compel another to suppress its aggressive instincts has been tried and failed. Driven to desperation man has now reversed the idea and we see such expressions of international confidences, goodwill and understanding as the reduction in the size of armies and in the strength of naval vessels.

In this scheme for the binding of nations into one harmonious whole, we must not forget that we cannot afford to ignore the 400,000,000 people living within the bounds of China. As long as the Unequal Treaties are enforced and as long as that dreadful institution, the Shanghai Municipal Council, remains, there can never by any true realization of all the hopes and desires for peace which have been built up during the post-war years. The nations of the West are bound to take cognizance of a vast country like China in any suggestions for the overcoming of obstacles in the path of international friendship. The most important thing to remember is that the very soul of the Chinese people has reacted to the despicable servility which Westerners labelled them in the past and they have become fully conscious of the limitations of intellect which once upon a time characterised them. Western education has given them the opportunity of exploring all the fields of human endeavour and, as a result of close contact with Western ideas, there has grown within them a genuine and sincere desire to contribute their quota towards the welfare of mankind.

Europe and the New Civilization

Westerners have repeatedly said that China has reached the cross-roads, but if every inhabitant of the Western hemisphere only realised it and could see what is really going on in the world, he would find that Europe is also at the cross-roads of a new destiny. Europe is now like a spent out fuse; the center of the world's civilization which has been in Europe since the days of ancient Egypt, is slowly but surely changing to the Far East. The Romans, the Greeks, the Byzantines, the Goths, the Huns, and the Franks have all had their day at some time or another. The old German and French Empires have also risen and fallen. Today we see the relics of the Dutch, the Portuguese and the Spanish empires scattered throughout the world. The British Empire has also had its day because it has fulfilled its purpose in guiding the destiny of man.

Evidences of this European decay are not so apparent as to be recognizable perhaps by the ordinary individual, but these processes have not escaped the perceptive powers of the dispassionate historian. He sees what others fail to see because he is accustomed to coming into contact with the disruptive elements which have brought down mighty civilizations so clearly set out in the pages of history. The things that interest the historian do not interest most of us because, whilst he is turning over the leaves of dusty history books in a museum or library, we are too much occupied with the social amenities at our disposal.

However, the factors which are responsible for the breaking up of European civilization are multitudinous in their complexity, but it can safely be said that those factors are very largely economic.

The countries of Europe at the present time are divided from each other by high tariff walls which are tending to restrict trade and commerce within national boundaries. The manufactured goods of one nation find great difficulty in finding their way to the markets of another. In order to keep the citizens of one country fully employed, the citizens of another are precluded from depositing their surplus products outside their own frontiers. Of course, there are commodities which one particular country does not possess, therefore, that nation is obliged to import them for home consumption. But if a product possessed by A is purchased by B because B has been unable to manufacture it, then how can B pay A when A, being entirely self-supporting, does not require anything at all in return from B? The solution is that B must find a market somewhere if it wants to meet its debts, but if tariff barriers are so high in other countries that B finds it impossible to get rid of some of its surplus goods, how can A hope to be paid at all?

The Question of Raw Material

What of the supply of raw material? The flow of this raw material to Europe has been uninterrupted up to the present time because the nations of Europe have exercised dominance over the peoples of the East from which the bulk of their supplies have come and upon which they depend for their very existence. It is true that this raw material has been exchanged for manufactured goods which the Mohommedan and Asiatic countries have learnt to appreciate, but what is going to happen now that China is fast learning how to make things and Japan has already demonstrated her ability to stand on her own legs? What about the Filipinos and the Indians—they have had the benefit of Western education also and can do most things that the white man can do.

But so far we have failed to take into account the indispensible inventive genius of the West, which has been absent from Eastern peoples. But that will come in due course when the East has developed its own peculiar economic structure.

From this we come to the crucial point—what is going to happen to the supply of raw material to Europe when Asia has ceased to depend upon Europe for its economic needs? With the control of raw material in Eastern hands there is bound to be an ascendancy of Eastern civilization which will completely dwarf the less populous Western hemisphere. America is self-contained and need not be disturbed over the future, and she will play a very small part in the scheme of things among the countries of the Pacific Ocean. Her surplus raw material may flow into Europe when the Eastern supply has been cut off, but will it be sufficient to meet the needs of Europe's growing population?

These questions are but one or two phases of the problem, others will suggest themselves if the matter is turned over in one's mind. Grouped together they can be called the future problem of the Pacific. They are deserving of attention today because a solution will have to be found in the years to come. What shape the new civilization will take nobody today dare prophesy. The Socialist has hazarded a guess and says that the new world to come will be based upon Socialistic principles. The Communist and the Syndicalist put forward similar claims, but no particular "ism" will enter this new order of life. It will not be based upon any particular economic or political theory. It will just come and that is all, and when it finally arrives it will be different from anything that the world has ever known. All we can hope and pray for is the happiness of our children, our grandchildren and our great grandchildren. Will they ever know the terrible struggle for the bare necessities of life which man is experiencing today? Will they ever see the terrible maiming and mangling of human bodies that we saw during the war years? God spare them that!

The Need for Generosity

With regard to Western Might in China which is now passing away, let us give effect to the generous side of our nature and tear up all those documents which are humiliating to a nationally conscious nation. The economic advantages arising from the concessions and privileges extracted from China would be as nothing compared with the advantages which would result by a voluntary termination of an impossible and undesirable situation. Above all let us get rid of that awful contraption that functions under he guise of a democratic institution which is situated in the International Settlement of Shanghai.

We must be true sportsmen in our dealings with a non-Western race like the Chinese. It is always an inferior race that requires consideration, and there is no surer measure of the state of liberty in any Western community than its readiness to deal scrupulously and magnanimously with those who differ in color and in physical characteristics with themselves. Those who are sure of liberty in their own country, and who love it and preach it, are in honor bound to go out of their way, to go to great trouble in fact, to lay aside their own feelings, passions and prejudices in order that even the lewest and the most humble of China's citizens may not be denied one particle of their sovereign rights.

The tolerance of an awakening race is not understood by those who are unacquainted with the ideals of tolerance. These people do not understand why any one should go to the defense of those who for the best part of a century have been but a subject people, and they are so narrow-minded that they cannot get it into their heads that anybody can be sufficiently inspired to take up a fight on behalf of the rights of those who are struggling for independence without being labelled a revolutionary.

There is nothing sentimental or quixotic in insisting firmly upon the recognition of China's sovereign rights; it is only by the continual building up of pre-

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Shanghai's Varied "Taste" in Opium

(Special Correspondence)

THERE hae never been any legal transactions in opium which has all the time been smuggled in huge, surprising quantities. The writer of the present article has undergone certain pains and hardships in collecting the following details.

Opium in general may be classified into many classes according to its quality, and the best known classes in China are: "large" opium (大土), red opium (紅七), "flat" opium (邊土), Calcutta opium (格爾), Turkish opium (土 其土), Yunnan opium (雲土), Szechuan opium (川土), Puchow opium (濮州漿), Foochow opium (福漿), Taichow opium (台漿), and many other classes which are not very well known in the local market.

"Large" opium comes from Bombay, India. This is supposed to be the opium of best quality as recognized by all the expert opium smokers, It is made up in the shape of a round ball or a cocoanut, about 6 inches in diameter, weighing about 40 *liang* or ounces. If smuggled in large quantities, it is packed in tin-lined wooden cases of 40 balls each. This opium is at present sold in the Shanghai market at $18 per *liang*, therefore at $720 per ball or $28,800 per case.

Red opium also comes from abroad. It is in the shape of cubes and each cube measures about 5 inches long by 3 inches thick by 2 inches wide. Each cube weighs about 12 *liang*, and the present Shanghai market price is about $3 per *liang*. This opium, when smuggled in large quantities, is also packed in tin-lined wooden cases, each case containing about 125 cubes. Each case therefore weighs about 1,500 liang and costs about $4,500.

Flat opium comes from Vladivostock and is of parallelopiped shape, about 14 inches long by 4 inches thick by 4 inches wide. Each piece weighs about 150 *liang* and the present Shanghai market price is about $1.30 to $1.40 per *liang*. As this opium is very seldom smuggled into Shanghai in large quantities, how it is packed is little known. However, it is learned that it is always made up in this regular shape and its packing varies according to the conditions and requirements of the smugglers concerned.

Calcutta opium, as its name explains, comes from Calcutta. It is in the shape of small balls, each ball weighing about 8 *liang*. Each *liang*, according to the present Shanghai market quotations, costs about $6. As this opium is only smuggled into Shanghai in quantities to suit the convenience of the smugglers in each particular case, how it is packed is also little known in Shanghai.

Turkish opium comes from Turkey, as the name signifies, and is made up in the shape of semi-balls or half-rounds and its weight varies according to its size. Owing to the long distance between its place of origin and its place of consumption, and most probably due to lack of constant communication, it is only occasionally seen in the Shanghai market and therefore has no regular market price.

Packed Convenient for Smuggling

Yunnan opium is of Yunnan origin. It is also made up in parallelopiped shape of about 8 inches long by 5 inches wide. Each piece weighs about 100 *liang* and its present Shanghai market price is about $2.60 to $2.80 per *liang*. There is no regular way of packing but it is mostly packed in vessels of any size and of any material, either of tin-sheet, wood, porcelain, or anything else, just to suit the convenience of the smugglers.

Szechuan opium chiefly comes from Szechuan. Regularly it comes in the shape of semi-balls or half rounds, each piece weighing from 20 to 25 *liang*. It is sold according to the present Shanghai market price at $1.50 to $1.60 per *liang*. It is mainly smuggled from Chungking and so far as is known, it has never been regularly packed.

Of course all the opium mentioned above is raw and must be prepared before one can enjoy the opium smoking. It is quite dry like asphalt or coal tar. Then comes the Puchow opium from Anhwei province. Foochow opium from Fukien province, Taichow opium from Chekiang province, and many, many other classes less known in the Shanghai market. They are called *tsiany* (漿) and not *tu* (土) because they are not so solid, but a bit like paste, and hence must be contained in a vessel; not like the others which are quite dry and can be carried away when just wrapped up in a handkerchief or paper; though they are prepared and smoked just the same. As this *tsiang* is only occasionally smuggled into Shanghai, it has no market prices. In fact, it is smuggled in such small quantities, that it is not yet in the position to command any market price.

As indicated above, from the first seven classes of raw opium (which are only the classes most commonly known in China and there may be still many other classes not yet up to the knowledge of the writer), five classes are known to be of foreign origin. How can they reach the Chinese soil? They are simply smuggled; and smuggling is known to be of wholesale and retail systems. As regards wholesale smuggling, it has been learned, that since January 1, 1928, as many as 30 cases of "large" opium in one lot, and as many as 2, 500 cases of red opium in three different lots of 1,000 cases, 800 cases and 700 cases have been smuggled into Shanghai. It is said that this quantity will cover the requirements for the year 1928. The way this smuggling is done has also been learned: that as soon as any quantity is shipped at the port of shipment, a cable is sent by the shipping agent to the consignee at Shanghai. On arrival of the steamer carrying the opium, the consignee sends out from Shanghai certain lighters towed by a steam launch. This lighter waits for the arrival of the steamer at sea somewhere outside Woosung Harbor Limit. As soon as the steamer and the lighter meet each other, the steamer stops and anchors. The lighter then goes alongside the steamer and all the steamer's cargo of opium is discharged from her sling and loaded into the lighter. The steamer then sails away independent of the lighter and the lighter loaded with her cargo of opium comes back to Shanghai. It is most evident that the captain of the steamer is paid to agree to stop his steamer in the sea and it is also most evident that the shipping agent must have been well paid off at the port of shipment that such cargo does not appear on the steamer's manifest, so that the Shanghai Customs Authorities cannot find any record. Now the lighter with her full cargo of opium is towed back to Shanghai, but how the landing of this opium is managed in Shanghai is beyond the knowledge of the writer; though the writer was informed that no import duty, nor surtaxes, nor anything else are levied therefor; the cargo being simply smuggled in. After the cargo is landed in Shanghai, it is kept somewhere in good condition and through the hands of opium dealers, the opium is then sold retail to opium smokers in such quantities as to suit the financial conditions of the smokers at the time of making their purchase. From the opium dealers, the opium is also sold to sub-smugglers for smuggling to other places than Shanghai.

Wholesale and Retail Smuggling

Now, just considering the quantity of opium thus smuggled by the wholesale smugglers, since January 1, 1928, the amount of money required will be:

30 cases of "large" opium @ $28,800	— $ 864,000
2,500 cases of red opium @ $4,500	— $ 11,250,000
	$ 12,114,000

As regards retail smuggling, the quantity smuggled each time entirely depends on the financial facilities and smuggling conditions of the smugglers in each particular case. It is therefore impossible for any one to have any control over the quantity thus smuggled. It is, however, learned that such retail smuggling is only done by the crew of such steamers plying between the place of production and the place where the smugglers can find a market. It is thus informed by reliable sources that the total quantity thus smuggled every year is no less than the quantity smuggled by the wholesale smugglers mentioned above. Thus the cost of opium of foreign origin smuggled by both wholesale and retail smugglers every year would amount to $24,228,000.

Furthermore, so far the writer has been informed, it is most interesting to know that the red opium can never be smoked alone, for it is too dry. It must be mixed with either Yunnan opium or Szechuan opium and the percentage of this mixture is said to be 100 per cent Yunnan opium or Szechuan opium mixed with 25 per cent red opium. In other words, to every 100 *liang* of Yunnan opium or Szechuan opium must be added 25 *liang* of red opium. Now, in order to consume the 2,500 cases of red opium, which are equal to 3,750,000 *liang*, it will be necessary to have 15,000,000 *liang* of either Yunnan or Szechuan opium to meet the requirement. Supposing half of this quantity to be of Szechuan opium, which will be 7,500,000 to cover at $1.60 per *liang*, it requires $12,000,000 to cover it. The other half is supposed to be of Yunnan opium, also 7,500,000 *liang*, but at an average price of $2.65

per *liang*, it requires $20,375,000 to cover it. Considering the quantity of red opium smuggled since January 1, 1928 to be 2,500 cases or 3,750,000 *liang*, which is said to be sufficient to meet the demand during the whole year of 1928, the figures for the three classes for the year will 1928 be:

Red Opium	$11,250,000
Szechuan Opium	12,000,000
Yunnan Opium	20,375,000
	$43,625,000

It must be remembered that only wholesale smuggling of the so called red opium is taken into consideration. If retail smuggling of red opium is also considered, then the amount for these three kinds of opium to match will be $87,250,000 per year.

To this must be also added the amounts on large opium, flat opium, Culcutta opium, Turkish opium, Puchow opium, Foochow opium, Taichow opium and many, many other classes of opium, which are also smuggled into Shanghai. Therefore the amount of money required to cover this trade every year will be at least $100,000,000.

It must be added that the Szechuan opium is smuggled into Shanghai from Chungking or Wanhsien. The smuggling is done by every crew and almost every passenger of the Yangtze River steamers plying between Chungking, Wanhsien, Shasi, Ichang and Shanghai. It is estimated at least 20,000 *liang* at a cost of $30,000 is smuggled into Shanghai every day.

As regards Yunnan opium, owing to lack of other communication, a greater part is smuggled into Shanghai by sea routes while a smaller portion is smuggled via Canton.

After the opium is thus landed in Shanghai and after meeting the Shanghai local requirements, it is again smuggled to outports such as Peiping, which was formerly considered the place next in importance as far as the opium consumption is concerned, Tientsin and Dalny, being considered also important—almost every place in the whole of China, being reached.

The readers of the present article are therefore most earnestly and most sincerely requested to give their best co-operation towards the suppression of this opium smuggling in China.

Shanghai, May 15, 1930.

Drawings in June for Domestic Loan Redemption

The Ministry of Finance at Nanking announces that public drawings for the redemption of bonds due for repayment in connection with the following domestic loans will be held at the Shanghai Bankers' Association on June 2:—7th Year Long Term Loan of the Republic of China (1st payment), 8 per cent. Internal Loan of the 17th Year (1928) for military purposes (3rd payment), 8 per cent. Internal Rehabilitation Loan (1928) (1st payment). All payments of drawn bonds will be made by the Central Bank, the Bank of China, or the Bank of Communications at Shanghai beginning from June 30.

Chinese Junk, Manned by Britishers, Starts Round-the-World Trip

A Chinese junk named *Maskee*, manned by four Britishers, departed from Hongkong on the morning of May 17 on a round-the-world trip, heading first for the Philippines. This is the first time that a Chinese junk has undertaken a round-the-world trip. Leslie James Stevenson, who is directing the trip, expects to reach San Francisco in February or March of next year by way of Australia and New Zealand. calling at Sundakan, Minado, Gillolo Island, Kaboul, Tuagi, Newcastle, Sydney, Auckland, Tahiti and Honolulu.

Japanese Retired Admiral Will Try to Raise Port Arthur Hulks

An attempt to refloat Russian and Japanese men-of-war sunk outside Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War is being started this month by Rear-Admiral Fukui (retired), of the Japanese Navy. The hulks of four Japanese and two Russian men-of-war have lain on the bed of the ocean off Port Arthur for 25 years, but Admiral Fukui believes they will be well worth salvaging.

Shanghai's Savings Bank Plague

BY B. Y. LEE.

The Chinese are well known as a thrifty and saving people; they always have something laid by for the "rainy days" despite their meager incomes. The habit of saving for the future is second nature. There are two general principles of saving; one is hoarding and the other investment. As savings banks are comparatively new institutions, most farmers and ignorant persons, particularly those who live in the interior, still hoard their savings in their homes. To small investors or men of moderate means, investment in the modern sense, is out of the question, for they know little of the principles of safe investments. There is no active stock market in China; and the ordinary investor who wishes to buy a small lot of commercial and industrial shares does not know where or how to approach the seller, and besides, he does not know the market price of desirable stocks. The national bonds yield from 10 to 20 percent a year, but most people of moderate means are afraid that the bonds are not safe. Gradually, they have begun to deposit their savings in Chinese banks, on account of high interest rates.

Before the introduction of modern Chinese banks. some investors used to deposit their money in the native banks with a high rate of interest, the managers of which were generally friends of theirs. Althought foreign banks existed in China long before modern Chinese banks, on account of low rates of interest, an average Chinese of small means even now is not inclined to put his savings in foreign banks. Twenty years ago, a majority of the people had little confidence in Chinese banks. Of late they know these institutions are safe. Many Chinese modern banks now-a-days have deposits of as much as twenty million dollars. There are about 80 modern Chinese banks in Shanghai with total deposits of several hundred millions of dollars. The interest rates vary from 4 to 12 percent a year depending on the amount of deposit and the length of time.

Department Store Savings Banks

There are five trust companies in Shanghai; their principal incomes are derived from reinvesting their deposits at a higher interest rate. The third class of savings institutions is the department stores' savings departments. For example, Wing On's, Sincere's, Sun Sun's, and so on. Many large stores in Nanking Road have lately opened savings departments, such as A. B. C., China Underwear Company, the China Drug Store, etc. The latest development is the savings departments inaugurated by foreign savings societies. Besides the above-mentioned, there are nuermous "wild cat" savings departments inaugurated by many small firms or mutual savings societies, whose principal business is to receive deposits at an unusally high rate of interest. Of course, these institutions do not advertise or put up sign boards as savings institutions. They are privately known to friends of the promoters at first and later the news spreads among the public. Clients of these institutions are speculators and gamblers; they only look after the interest, forgetting the principal. Hence this class of depositors should be protected and institutions of this kind should be investigated by the government.

Commercial bodies in Shanghai, particularly the Shanghai Bankers' Association, several weeks ago, sent a petition to the Central Government to investigate the operations and management of these "wild cat" savings institutions. The Ministry of Finance has requested the Shanghai Settlement authorities to investigate this matter jointly in order that a set of regulations governing their operations can be promulgated to protect the depositors. A case recently came up in the District Court in which the manager of the Wen Kee savings company at the corner of Sinza and Changsha Roads was accused of misappropriating the money of depositiors. The total amount placed with the company was about $640,000. The accused confessed that he paid a high rate of interest—from 40 to 50 percent a year—to depositors. The number of depositors involved was over 500.

Medicine for Get-Rich-Quickers

Such institutions grant loans and mortgages at a higher rate still. This case perhaps has taught many depositors a good lesson of safe investment. The old slogans "four percent will beat six percent every time," "look out for the principal and the interest will take care

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of itself," are doses of good medicine for those who are harboring the "get-rich-quick" idea.

Most Chinese banks reinvest their deposits in a legitimate way in loans and national bonds. Few banks are solely interested in the Government bonds, which yield from 10 to 20 percent. During the past few years, the National Government has issued 15 kinds of bonds, all of which are short term loans bearing from 8 to 9 percent a year on their face value. Despite civil wars and instability of the government, all these bonds have been either redeemed or are being redeemed in principle and interest. Collateral mortgages are granted at high interest rates of about 12 to 15 percent a year. This explains how most Chinese banks are able to pay their depositors as high as 12 percent a year on long time deposits. A certain bank gives 15 percent on five year deposits. One wonders how this bank makes a profit. Of course, one runs risk if he trusts this bank. Since the existence of this bank has been about 10 years, all depositors' obligations have been met, and now it has a half dozen branches in Shanghai with a nominal capital of $500,000.

The investment expert tells us that high interest returns mean unsafe investments; evidently this theory does not hold good at least in China at present. If one believes in government bonds and invests his money in this channel his money will be doubled every five years or so. Just imagine if one has $10,000 to invest in this way how much he will get at the end of 15 years! It is not surprising that a bank pays 12 percent a year and yet it is in sound condition.

Nanking Theological Seminary Doing Excellent Work

The Nanking Theological Seminary this month completes its second year of work since it closed following the troubles in March 1927. It has a membership of 40. Members of the Church of Christ in China, the Methodist Churches, North and South, the Disciples of Christ, the Congregationalist Church and the Baptist Church are among the student body. There is at present one woman student taking the regular course. Eight provinces are represented. There are 105 people taking the correspondence course. They are to found in every province in China, in Burma, Straits Settlement, the Philippines and the United States. Just recently two men registered from Kansu, with the expectation of taking up work in Tibet. This department is under the direction of Dr. A. Sydenstricker. President H. F. Rowe departed from Nanking May 12, proceeding to America on furlough.

Chinese Endowment in German University

On the recommendation of Chang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Berlin, the Executive Yuan at Nanking recently decided upon the appropriation of 80,000 gold marks towards the endowment fund for the College of Chinese Studies of the University of Frankfurt, Germany. According to a report from Minister Chiang, the total amount required is estimated at 120,000 marks. It may be recalled that the Executive Yuan recently contributed $5,000 for the creation of a lectureship in Chinese in the same University as a memorial in honor of the late Dr. Richard Wilhelm, the sinologue.

Boxer Indemnity Funds for Railway Construction

In a special order to the Ministry of Finance, the Executive Yuan at Nanking has instructed that two-thirds of the entire Boxer Indemnity Refunds be handed over to the Ministry of Railways for custody and disposal so as to facilitate the completion of various projected Government Railways, in accordance with a decision of the 2nd Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee.

Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. Is Prosperous

The statement of accounts of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacutring Co. shows a balance of Tls. 1.073,082.26 at credit of profit and loss account for the six months ended April 30, 1930. The directors have decided to recommend a dividend at the rate of ten per cent and pay a bonus at the rate of three percent, carrying forward Tls 320,582.26

Acute Rice Shortage in South China

From The Review's Correspondent

Hongkong, May 4.

The populace in Kwangtung and Kwangsi is facing an unprecedented rice shortage following on the continued civil wars in Kwangsi, the low exchange value of silver, the sudden enforcement of a ban on the exportation of rice at Wuhu and Hankow consequent on the strained relations between Nanking and Shansi when both sides are making extensive war preparations. Of all these factors the principal cause of the high prices is the sensational fall in the exchange of silver in Kwangtung and Hongkong sometime last year when the majority of the Hongkong rice firms which were ordering goods from Tonkin, Bangkok and Annam, the foreign rice producing centres, had to curtail their orders considerably by reason of the fact that the money standard is gold in the rice producing countries, whereas Hongkong and Kwangtung is using a silver standard. The Hongkong and Kwangtung rice firms when ordering goods find that they have to suffer from the low exchange of the silver.

Kwangsi "Red" Devastations

Meanwhile, the civil strife in Kwangsi Province, which is a chief rice producing district supplying large consignments of rice to Kwangtung annually, continues, resulting in a general recrudescence of Communism and lawlessness in Western Kwangsi, where the Ironside Commanders forced the farmers to abandon their fields to enlist in the anti-Nanking army and where the Communists looted all the stocks of the farmers. To encourage the Kwangsi farmers to export their goods into Kwangtung, the Cantonese military authorities fighting at Wuchow have abolished all taxation on exported rice to Kwangtung, while the Military Governor of Hunan Province has lifted the ban on the exportation of rice in order to permit more rice going into Kwangtung. Despite all these relief measures the price of rice has gone up by almost thirty per cent during the past week and unless the merchants are going to seek the co-operation of the Canton Government to place large orders of rice to relieve the situation, a rice famine in many parts of the Province will be likely.

Ironside Campaign in Kwangsi

The thousands of Kwangsi and Ironside insurgents fighting in Kwangsi against the Kwangtung army under General Chan Tsai-tang show no sign of surrendering in the near future. The Kwangsi and Ironside leaders have formed an alliance with the Shansi-Kuominchun reactionaries in North China and recently the Kwangsi Party purchased three bombing aeroplanes with a view to launching a counter-attack on the Kwangtung forces. It is estimated that thirty thousand Kwangtung troops are engaged in fortifying Wuchow and upper reaches of the West River and that they have the situation well in hand. pointing to an early suppression of the Ironside rebels. General Tang Sang-chi, the Northern militarist defeated by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in Honan recently, and Wang Ching-wei, the leader of the Kuomintang Left Wing, are both living a quiet life in Hongkong.

Kwangtung Silk Manufacture

With a view to improving and increasing the raw silk produced in this Province, the Kwangtung Government has appropriated $150,000 for the purpose of establishing a Raw Silk Testing Bureau in Canton for the improvement of the producing of better silk worms and the rearing of cocoons. The formation of the testing house is the result of Government investigations into the state of the silk production in Kwangtung, which shows that during the past two years over fifty silk manufacturing firms in Shun Tak District, the chief silk producing centre, have gone bankrupt, while there has been a setback of over $100,000,000 in the total exportation of silk from Kwangtung during the same period as compared with the statistics showing the exportations in 1922 and 1923. The recent activities of pirates in Shun Tak District where many silk vessels were seized by bandits and pirates, the high cost of woman labor of recent years, the lack of modern business organization and good connections with the foreign buyers, heavy inland taxation and the primitive methods of weaving and manufacturing the silk in the various native filatures are some of the principal causes of the continued decline in the silk exportation, and in an official statement the Kwangtung Reorganization Commissioner estimated that to-day Canton is not able to turn out one-fifth of the amount of silk produced by Japan.

May Day in Hongkong and Canton

Communist demonstrations in connection with the May Day commemoration in South China took the form of distribution of Communist pamphlets and holding of a few Communist meetings of a very mild nature. The proclamation of martial law in Canton City and the vigilance and precautious steps adopted by the Hongkong Police have succeeded in suppressing all Communist attempts to create riots or holding meetings and street parades. The majority of the workers in Canton had a holiday when the members of the Canton-Kowloon Railway workers' Union, the Kwangtung General Labor Union, Canton Mechanics Association and the Canton Seamen's Union and many other labor institutions held commemorative meetings. Kuomintang and Canton Government officials were present at all these meetings, which instead of advocating for the Communist Party bitterly denounced the Communist Party in China for utilizing the laborers to accomplish their political ends.

In Hongkong the extensive precautions taken by the British Police have resulted in the arrest of some ten or so Communist suspects who attempted to distribute handfuls of Communist leaflets and to shout Communist slogans near the World Theatre. The sharp attention of the Canton Government to prevent an invasion of Communists into Kwangtung and the co-operation between the Canton and Hongkong Governments in persecuting the Communists among the labor unions in the two cities are solely responsible for the success of the present anti-Communist campaign in South China. With the extermination of Communist elements, the conservative influence is prevailing in many of the Canton labor organizations the chief of which is the Canton Mechanics Association, and the Canton General Labor Union. A similar statement can be made of the Hongkong labor unions, where the Seamen's Union, which was responsible for many of the labor agitations in Hongkong in recent years, is managed by labor leaders appointed by the Government, while the control of the Seamen's Union's fund is in the hands of prominent Chinese merchants, who are members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Hongkong, who will see to it that the laborers' contribution to the Seamen's Union will not be utilized for any other purpose than for the welfare of the Union and improvement of labor conditions.

Hongkong, May 4, 1930.

Release of Captured Missionaries Is Expected Shortly

Reports received in Shanghai last week stated that Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous, British subjects attached to the China Inland Mission, who were captured on March 27 during the looting of Yuanchow, Kiangsi by a band of communist-bandits, are to be released shortly. The report, which was carried by the *North-China Daily News*, states that pressure has been brought to bear on the leader of the band by special representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Kiangsi provincial authorities.

The latest news regarding the two missionaries was to the effect that they were in the town of Yunghsin, in the southern part of the province and were seen walking along the streets with an armed guard of bandits following them at a distance sufficient to keep them from escaping. The two missionaries were taken prisoners along with Miss N. E. Gemmell of the same mission, who was released a few days afterward in order that she might carry back the message demanding ransom.

Suggestion that Majestic Hotel be Purchased by Municipality Is Turned Down

Vilhelm Meyer, head of the firm of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Shanghai, suggested in a communication to the *North China Daily* News last week that the Majestic Hotel premises in Bubbling Well Road be acquired by the Municipal Council for a public park and for other municipal purposes, in view of the fact that this is one of the few breathing spaces left in a district which will in due course become very much congested. He called attention to the fact that the Town Hall is being torn down and that a new site is required for the Public Library. He also suggested that a Maternity Home might be built. Sterling Fessenden, Director General of Shanghai, in an interview stated that the proposal was impracticable and that the investment of the $2,000,000 which would be required would be out of all proportion to the resulting benefits.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

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Japan "Up Against It" in Manchuria!

BY ARNOLD TOYNBEE

(*Manchester Guardian, April 23*)

I AWOKE to find my train just crossing the Chinese frontier in a snowstorm. (Five weeks ago, when I had stood on Chinese soil for the first time, in Kowloon, I had been sweating in my tropical tussore.) Before our Pullman trundled on to the iron-girder bridge over the swollen Yalu River I was just in time to catch a glimpse, on the Korean bank, of a little man defying the elements under a totally inadequate paper umbrella, and to divine from the energy of his movements that he was not a Korean. Indomitable Japanese! So you are up and doing your duty at dawn—snow or no snow,—though I know you hate the cold; and if your superior officer were to give the word of command I am sure you would plunge straight on into the Yalu Kiver and sacrifice your life in its icy waters, paper umbrella and all. But don't you perceive, my poor gallant friend, that your enterprise is a forlorn hope? With that paper umbrella in your hand and that Polynesian blood in your veins you cannot conquer the continent, you cannot vanquish the North Wind with his batteries of snowclouds.... Before I had set foot in Manchuria myself I knew for certain that Japan could never acquire a permanent foothold there.

In the growing light we travelled on between rough, unterraced, snowpowdered hills through a countryside of isolated farmhouses—solidly but rudely built of untrimmed stone. The farmyards here were full of live stock—the first that I had seen since India, for in South China and in Japan and in Korea the human population is so thick on the ground that there is no room for anything but ricefields and houses. But in this colonial-looking Manchurian countryside there was space once more for animals to graze. The most conspicuous animal was a breed of shaggy, lively swine—the breed depicted by Albrecht Durer in his woodcut of the Prodigal Son. The local Chinese swineherds were not clad in white vestments of the unpractical Korean cut, but in coats and trousers of a workmanlike blue—the color of the overalls that are worn by European and American engineers. I noticed that these blue clothes were quilted; and the peasants' panoply was completed by fur caps and felt boots. In the contest for ultimate possession of this inhospitable land the gallant Japanese colonist with his paper umbrella obviously stood no chance against these stolid Chinese settlers from Shantung, armed against the cold cap-a-pie.

As the day wore on the rough hills insensibly died away into an immense, featureless plain and across this plain our train rolled forward monotonously till it drew up in a great railway station in the midst of a great city. As we thrust our heads out of the carriage window we learnt that this was Mukden and perceived at the same instant that our miserable bodies were in imminent danger of being mauled in a battle royal between two opposing armies.

A Chinese Victory

Hitherto no rival hosts had attempted to snatch us out of our Japanese hosts' hands. The Japanese had first entertained us at our conference in Japan. They had continued to entertain us in Korea, unchallenged by the meek "natives" of the land. And they evidently expected to entertain us in Manchuria as well. For though, when we crossed the Yalu River that morning, we had left the Japanese Empire behind us and entered the territory of the Chinese Republic, we had not passed out of Japanese jurisdiction. The line along which we had travelled from Antung to Mukden was a branch of the South Manchuria Railway—an undertaking, owned and operated by a Japanese company, which is encased in a railway zone under Japanese control. As we travelled I had noticed the white landmarks which plotted out the boundaries of this zone at a few dozen yards' distance on either side of the permanent way. The station in which we had just drawn up was under Japanese jurisdiction too, since it was situated in the middle of one of the Japanese "railway towns." And, sure enough, there were the Japanese authorities hospitably waiting to welcome us once more. But why, on their own platform, should they be shifting from one leg to the other in that awkward, uncomfortable manner? Before we had time to ask one another this question we had found the answer, for there on the platform we had caught sight of other faces too—the faces of all our colleagues of the Mukden group in the Chinese Delegation which had been attending our conference at Kyoto. The Japanese "welcome party" was not the only one on the platform! There was a Chinese "welcome party" too!

Foreseeing this moment, our Chinese colleagues of the Mukden group must have sped home a day's journey in advance of our more leisurely progress; and here they were waiting, with grim, set faces, drawn up in phalanx and prepared for action. How alarmingly different this was from that scene on the Korean platform the day before yesterday! The gentle Koreans had submitted to be penned off, behind a barrier, from a platform that was part and parcel of their ancestral domain. The bold pioneers of Young China in Manchuria were bearding their Japanese rivals in the heart of the Japanese citadel. For a moment I feared that our party might be the innocent cause—and victim—of a Sino-Japanese "incident," and that our bodies might be buffeted about between the opposing forces like Patroclus's corpse between the Trojans and the Greeks, or Gautama Buddha's ashes between the Mallas and the Sakyas. I speculated what it would feel like to be the football in a rugger scrum. But at the crucial moment the Japanese phalanx was "too proud to fight"; and thus we happily survived to be shown the sights of Mukden under Chinese auspices.

Modernising Mukden

As I recovered my equanimity I began to cast about for my orientation. While they were showing us round the rudiments of "North-Eastern University" I almost came to believe that we had changed continents in the night—making a giant's leap during our slumbers from the Old World to the New. For on what plains but those of the Middle West could such colossal academic edifices rise so rapidly? As we stood and watched the rise of these the aura of "a hundred-per-cent Americanism" radiated from them. From the chimneys of future laboratories smoke was belching before the steel skeletons were fully clothed in brick and cement. In the semi-detached villas of the future garden-city, which were still waiting for their roofs, the professors had already begun to cultivate their gardens. And a student in sweater and shorts was sprinting round the track of the three-quarters-built reinforced-concrete stadium—the architectural chef d'oeuvre of the campus. It was all on the Middle Western scale; and well it might be, for is not the population of Manchuria increasing through immigration from the older provinces of China by something like three-quarters of a million souls a year—about the same number as the annual excess of births over deaths in Japan? The Chinese city of Mukden, which was growing almost as fast as the Chinese university in the suburbs, might have been American too. It was lapping round the Japanese "railway town" as the rising tide laps round a child's sand castle on a flat beach. With five railways meeting there and an ever-widening agricultural hinterland, the population of Mukden might rise in a few decades to "the million mark"; and the Chinese city was being modernised as well as extended. Even in the ancient walled enceinte, in the the centre of spider's web, they had been pulling down the gates and barbicans and widening the thoroughfares.

The grey brick of which Mukden, old and new, is built gave me a twinge of home-sickness for London. It was of one clay with the original brick (nowadays mostly demolished or else embalmed in shiny tiles) which is distinctive of the old-fashioned stations of the Metropolitan and District Railways. But there was also something in the atmosphere of this city of the plain that was alien from both England and America—from the plain of the Thames as much as from the plain of the Mississippi. As I groped in mind after this something the furriness of the populace in their sheepskin coats and lambskin or leather headgear gave me the clue. The alien element was the thunder in the air; and where was it that I was familiar with this combination: thunder in the air and fur-clad people and urban expansion on a great bleak plain? Why, of course, that was in another corner of the same continent on which Mukden stood. It was in North-eastern Europe, in the marches between Germany and Poland. A great bleak plain and a "booming" economic development and a black cloud of national hate which, when next the storm broke, might sweep away everything that human industry had built up and restore the plain to its primeval desolation.

A Monument

But the great Eurasian continent has other plains that have returned to desolation already, and I was reminded of these, too, before our day's sightseeing was over; for in the fading light they took us to the Manchu Prince's tomb —a monument that exhales the spirit not of Kansas City nor yet of Kattowitz but of Babylon and Persepolis and Bagdad and Stamboul.

We approached the outer gate through a weird grove of twisted evergreens. The outer court was planted with

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evergreens too. Stone animals were peering out from beneath their shade, with countenances half-curious and half-menacing, as we advanced towards the inner gate up the broad flagged causeway. The inner court contained the ceremonial hall and the memorial pavilions. (How the yellow tiles on their roofs and on the tiers of roofs over the gate-houses gleamed and glowed as the sunset struck them!) We mounted by a staircase to the gangway along the top of the inner wall—pausing for a moment in our hasty circumambulation to glance at the simple round barrow of earth outside the enclosure and to the rear of it which was the actual tomb. When we came round to the head of the staircase again the winter sun was hidden below the horizon, but his anger was written across the sky in a streak of crimson light that still blazed above the dark tops of the evergreens on the western side of the encompassing grove. This angry light in the west was the only thing of beauty that I had seen in Mukden all day; and while I lingered at the parapet to take it in I perceived that in the deadly struggle for Manchuria not only the climate was fighting for the Chinese, but also the human past. As I descended the staircase into the twilight of the court and saw our hosts of to-day waiting motionless below I wondered what thoughts and feelings were passing through their minds. Perhaps, like Orestes and Electra at Agamemnon's tomb, they were insistently summoning to battle the spirits of the dead? Debout; les Morts! Was the plain of Mukden destined to be twice a field of Armageddon? Surely the continent was dyed deep enough already with the blood of its children and the blood of their fellow-mortals from over the sea! I shivered as we drove back towards the city in the dark.

Racial Intolerance in America

(Reprinted from the China Critic, May 15, a Chinese Magazine.)

None with a shred of human feeling could help being shocked by the news that at Sherman, Texas, a frenzied mob on May 9, seeking to lynch a negro, burned down the court house in which he was imprisoned after being found guilty of assaulting a woman, presumably a "white" woman. The victim was baked to death in the vault of the court house. Subsequently his body was dragged out of the cell and flung into the street. The waiting crodw then connected it with a rope to a motor car which dragged it to the gaol where a pyre was erected to cremate it. Though the mob wrecked three buildings as the result of this incident, the police did not shoot as the state Governor had ordered them not to do so. This incident is, of course, a domestic affair of Uncle Sam's but it brings to our minds two significant facts which it may be worthwhile to touch upon. Firstly, it seems that the Occidentals, commonly called the "white" people, may sometimes become so obsessed of racial prejudice that they eventually lose all power of reason and even the fear of God, The negro may be punished through the due process of law but the "white" prejudice against the colored race is so strong today, over half a century after the Civil War, that this barbarous act in question had to be perpetrated to give vent to that prejudice. In this matter of racial tolerance the Americans and others seem to have a great deal to learn from the Chinese. We still remember the assault by a certain British soldier committed against a Chinese *amah* or maid servant in an alleyway in the Northern district of Shanghai. Public indignation was naturally very strong, but when the soldier was tried and freed there was no mob to storm the court house or to drag the soldier and lynch him. We shudder even to think what our British friends would do to a Chinese soldier if he should ever touch the hair of a British woman! Secondly, the fact that the Sherman Texas police did not shoot the mob is a great contrast to the notorious May 30 affair. If the Governor of Texas deemed it unjustifiable to shoot at a frenzied mob who went so far as to burn the court house and wreck three buildings, there could be no justification for the Shanghai Municipal Police to shoot, on May 30, 1925, a group of young students who merely tried to seek the release of their comrades arrested for parading and lecturing on the streets. We feel sure that the same police if stationed in London and confronted with the same situation would not have fired at all. Here again racial prejudice played havoc with human lives. Much as the Occidentals may have to teach us in the technical administration of law and justice, apparently we have a great deal to teach them in the spirit of racial tolerance, which is after all the foundation stone of all human relationships.

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In the Field of National Reconstruction

Chinese Students Must Wear Native-Made Cloth

The Ministry of Education at Nanking on May 16 issued a circular order to Government educational institutions of all grades throughout the country giving instructions that all students must wear uniforms made of native-cloth and where possible must confine their purchases to native products.

To Organize Special Bank for Promotion of Shipping

A preparatory committee consisting of Chao Tih-chiao, Managing Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company; Yu Ya-Ching, Manager of the San Peh Steam Navigation Company and Yuan Li-teng, has been formed for the purpose of making arrangements for the early opening of a Shipping and Navigation Bank in Shanghai. The purpose of the bank will be to foster the shipping industry.

Expansion of Program for Shipping Development

The Ministry of Communications on May 15 announced a plan for the expenditure of $50,000,000 on the purchase of new shipping to be placed in service on the inland waterways and coastal lines. The program provides for the purchase of 30 new steamers to be placed on the following lines: Shanghai to Hankow, 8 boats; Hankow to Changsha, 2 boats; Ichang, 2 boats; northern ports, 6 boats; southern ports 10 boats; China to Straits Settlements and to European and American ports, 2 boats.

Kiangsu Would Issue $7,000,000 Reconstruction Loan

The Kiangsu provincial government has applied to the Legislative Yuan of the National .Government for permission to issue a $7,000,000 loan for reconstruction purposes, according to a report from Nanking on May 17. According to the application the money would be used for the promotion of electric power enterprises and irrigation projects within the province. The loan will be secured on the total revenues of the province, the bonds to be redeemed at the end of seven years. The bonds are to be placed on sale as soon as the Legislative Yuan has completed its investigation and issued permission for the floating of the loan.

German Industrial Experts Depart for Mukden

A party of German industrial experts which has been touring South China and the Yangtsze Valley for several weeks, departed on May 17 for investigating conditions prior to returning to Germany. While in Nanking the members of the Mission delivered a number of lectures at the Central University on the subject of Chinese industrial development. They also inspected the Chinese National Silk Products Exposition which is being held in the Capital under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. While no official announcement has been issued it has been reported that a number of specific projects have been docided upon which will receive the attention of the German experts upon their return to Germany The German Industrial Commission was invited to China by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, while on a tour of Europe in 1928.

International Bank and Monopoly Projects to be Pushed

A report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on May 17 from Nanking stated that the State Council had issued instructions to the Legislative Yuan to consider plans for the carrying out of three special development projects adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang. The three projects include the opening of an International Exchange Bank for the purpose of currency unification, the expansion of shipping and the promotion of the manufacture and consumption of Chinese products. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor and the Ministry of Finance were instructed to devise plans for securing a loan of $200,000,000 for the promotion of Chinese industrial enterprises. The third project was the creation of Government monopolies for tobacco, wine and matches, the Ministry of Finance being instructed to devise plans.

A New Harbor on Chekiang Coast

The Executive Yuan on May 13 authorized the Chekiang provincial government to proceed with the construction of a commercial harbor at San-Meng-Wan on the eastern Chekiang coast south of Ningpo. The Chekiang government will issue a loan of $500,000 to cover the expense of construction of wharves and warehouses. An attempt will be made to induce Chinese residing overseas to invest in the enterprise.

Model Prisons to be Constructed

The Judicial Yuan on May 20 announced the completion of plans for the immediate construction of model prisons in Chinkians, Kiangsu-; Changsha in Hunan; and Canton in Kwangtung, each to cost approximately $400,000. It also was decided to construct a public mortuary in Nanking for the purpose of facilitating post-mortem examinations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Judicial Administration. New premises for the Judicial Yuan in Nanking to cost $210,000 are also to be constructed shortly.

Kung Would "Rationalize" Chinese Industries

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, issued an invitation to a meeting to be held in Shanghai on Monday, May 26, for the purpose of creating a special organization for the promotion of "rationalization" of various Chinese industrial and commercial enterprises. It was announced that the new organization would seek to improve commercial and industrial administration, increase production, compile data for the study of scientific management in China and to facilitate the interchange of views among the country's leading industrialists.

Railway Ministry Sending Delegates to Conferences Abroad

Sun Fo, Minister of Railways at Nanking, announced on May 18 that a number of delegates will be sent to the United States and Europe for the purpose of representing Chinese engineering interests at various international conferences scheduled for the present year. H. H. Ling of the engineering department of the Lung-Hai railway, Chien Chin and Sun Mou of the Ministry will proceed to Belgium, Great Britain and Germany for the purpose of studying engineering development and will attend the International Engineering Conference in London, the World Power Conference in Berlin, following which they will proceed to Washington to attend the International Road Conference.

Education Ministry Orders Study of Phonetics

The Ministry of Education on May 20 issued orders to all provincial and municipal departments of education that the new phonetic system of the Chinese language be made compulsory in all grades of educational institutions in order to facilitate the spread of mass education. The decision to make a study of the phonetic system compulsory originated in a memorandum of the Central Executive Committee which pointed out that the lack of an adequate phonetic system in the past had caused the Chinese language to be regarded as one of the most difficult languages. The new system was stated to be so simple that it can be mastered within a few weeks by beginners, hence its general use would assist in the spreading of elementary education.

Loan Issued for Water-Works in Hangchow

The Legislative Yuan of the National Government on May 19 promulgated regulations for the issuance of a loan of $2,500,000 covering the construction of a modern water-works system in the city of Hangchow. The loan, which will be known as the Hangchow Water-Works Loan, will bear interest at 8 percent and will be secured on the entire municipal revenues derived from land taxes together with the profits to be derived from the operation of the Water-Works Corporation. The loan will be supervised by a committee composed of one representative from the Provincial Auditing Department, Hangchow Municipal Government, Hangchow Chamber of Commerce, Hangchow Bankers Association and two representatives of the bondholders. The bonds will be in denominations of $1,000, $100, $10 and $5. Interest will be paid semi-annually and redemption will begin in 1933 and thereafter at half-yearly intervals until June, 1950, when the loan will be redeemed.

Much Progress Recorded in Reconstruction Lines

(Shanghai Evening Post, May 17)

The National Construction Commission, established in the spring of the 17th year of the Republic as a central organization for directing, supervising and undertaking constructive works throughout the country, has shown remarkable progress in all endeavors.

Not only have they completed a huge program of development in China, but plans have now been drafted to promote the development of electric power and irrigation in the nation.

30 Radio Stations

Within a period of six months, 30 radio stations were established and opened for public services in important cities in China. Many military stations were turned over for civil use and added to the existing commercial radio network.

The telegraph and radio rates have been reduced to 10 and 5 cents per word respectively and the vast distances of China have been greatly shortened by the speed and accuracy of radio traffic. The input power of these stations varies from 100 to 1,000 watts.

Equipment for these stations was manufactured by the "Government Radio and Electric Works" in Shanghai, controlled by this commission.

The commission was also instrumental in the regulation and supervision of private electrical enterprises.

575 Power Firms

China today has 575 electric power and light companies aggregating 527,240 Kw. of which only 17 plants are owned by the government. Most of the private enterprises are not properly nor efficiently managed and the public, both urban and rural, is not satisfactorily served. This commission is authorized by the central government to regulate and supervise these electric power undertakings; they are required to register and to submit their annual reports to this commission for investigation. Inspecting engineers are being sent out to different plants by turn and engineering service is given to them free of charge.

From the beginning, the Nanking Electricity Works was a government enterprise, established in 1909. It consists of two power plants, one at Hsiwamen in the city and another at Hsiakwan on the bund. Since 1927 it was operated under the management of the Municipal Government, but was handed over to this commission in April, 1928, by order of the Central Political Council. Since then the following improvements have been made:

Fuel Price Cut

(a) The fuel has been reduced from 4.2 cents to 2.7 cents per K. W. H. generated.

(b) The electrical distribution and other losses have been reduced from 60 per cent to 38 per cent of total generated energy.

(c) Under the former management, the monthly revenue of $30,000 was barely sufficient to meet the expenses. The Commission reports that the revenue has been increased to Tls 90,000 per month, with a monthly expenditure of $40,000.

(d) The rate for lighting has been reduced from 24 cents to 22 cents per K. W. H.

(e) An increase of electrical output from 350,000 K. W. H. to 800,000 K. W. H. per month has been effected by an addition of several new units aggregating 3,200 K. W.

Failure at First

The improvement of Tsishuwen Electricity Works has been an important project. This plant is located on the north side of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway about 30 miles from Wusih. Originally it was a private enterprise undertaken by a corporation of Chinese and German merchants in 1921, but it proved a business failure.

In October, 1928, this commission took over the management and operation as requested by the representatives of the stock-holders of the company and of the affected consumers.

Improvements made:

(a) The monthly revenue has been increased from $42,000 to $80,000 with only a slight increase in the monthly expenditure.

(b) In Wusih the rate for lighting has been reduced from 26 cents to 16.2 cents and in Changchow from 22 cents to 18 cents. The rate for power has also been considerably reduced.

(c) The fuel cost has been reduced from 1.83 cents to 1.46 cents per K. W. H. generated.

(d) The sale of electricity has been increased from 1,200,000 K. W. H. to 1,600,000 K. W. H. per month.

(e) Besides lighting, this plant supplies power to more than 100 factories and also for the irrigation of more than four thousand mow of land.

The Hangchow Electricity Works was established by a government-merchant company with a capital of $1,985,900 of which $435,000 were appropriated from the Chekiang provinclal government treasury.

Government Control

However, the government did not take active part in the management of the plant and as it failed to prodceu any profit, the provincial government decided to take it over in May, 1929, and put it under the control of the Chekiang Electricity Bureau.

An annual interest of 6 per cent is guaranteed to the merchants' capital, while the government share is increased to $1,500,000, one quarter of which is owned by the commission.

Under the new management, the power sales as well as the load factor of the plant have been increased, the rates for lighting and power and energy loss has also been reduced to a minimum.

For the improvement of harbor, rivers, and canals the North China River Commisssion was reorganized from the commission for the improvement of the river system of Chihli. Organization was formed in July, 1928, with its office at Tientsin.

Many Improvements

Since its organization the following river improvement schemes have been completed:

Plans and estimates for the improvemont of the Haiho; grand scheme for the improvement of the Yung Ting Ho; plans and estimates for the closing of the dyke breaches of Yung Ting Ho, 1929; plans and estimates for the proposed escape channel from Tu Liu to sea for the relief of flood waters of Yung Ting Ho, Ta Ching Ho and Tse Ya Ho; plans for improvement of the Grand Canal between Peiping and Tientsin; plans for the improvement of Chien Kan Ho and Chi Yun Ho.

The Taihu Basin Waterways Commission has played an important part in the development work in China, as also has the Great Northern Port Development Board. The former has completed plans for the improvement of Woosung Kiang; the improvement of Hsu Kiang; and the improvement of the Grand Canal between Chengkiang and Changchow.

The port development board is now studying preliminary plans for the proposed Great Northern Port which is to be located on the coast of Hopei province between Taku and Chingwantao.

Other commissions noted for the promoting of important projects are the Chang Hsin Coal Mining Administration; The Hwai Nan Coal Mining Administration; and the Central Forest District Commission

Future Plans

Future plans of the National Construction Commission of the National Government of China are enumerated thusly:

(1) Expansion of existing electrical power plants.
(2) Building a network of electricity supply system.
(3) Standardization of electrical industries.
(4) Manufacture of electrical machinery and supplies.
(5) Improvement of irrigation methods.
(6) Unified control of conservancy works.
(7) Development of the port of Shan-Men-Bay.
(8) Irrigation works in Northwestern provinces.
(9) Conservancy and irrigation projects in Hupeh and Hunan.
(10) Improvement of the Grand Canal.

Chinese Soviet Congress Called for May 30?

A CHINESE writer named Chen Kwang (Shanghai) in an article appearing in *International Press Correspondence*, organ of the Third International, on April 30, announced that a Soviet Congress will be held in China on May 30, "the anniversary of the massacre of revolutionary students and workers in Shanghai by the imperialists in the year, 1925." The place of the meeting was not announced, but the article reviewed the communist situation in China, stating that soviet territory in western Fukien now comprises eight districts; that soviet territory in Kwangsi province embraces six districts including a number of important towns also in the hands of the soviets. Soviet territory in the provinces of Hupeh and Kiangsi "embrace even larger districts," in the opinion of this writer who alleged that in recent weeks there have been more than 60 mutinies of government troops "in which whole battallions and regiments had gone over to the Red Army." Continuing, this Chinese communist spokesman declared, "Thanks to this favorable situation, the Chinese Red Workers and Peasants Army has grown enormously; it numbers today 13 armies with over 100,000 men distributed over the various soviet territories. Their weapons and equipment are fairly good. In addition to the Red Army, there is for example in Kiangsi, in the area which the third Red Workers and Peasants Army rules, the Red Peasants Defense, consisting of nine formations, each numbering 5,000 men." At the forthcoming "Chinese Soviet Congress," Mr. Chen Kwang said that "a uniform leadership for the whole of the Soviet territories will be set up in order to secure the leading role of the proletariat in the revolution. This leadership will enact laws regarding the land; laws for the protection of labor, the organization of the Red Army and the Constitution of the Soviets, and proclaim the fight for the All-China Soviet Power of the workers, peasants and soldiers."

The following summaries of communist and bandit developments, reprinted from the local Chinese and foreign news reports, are a continuation of similar summaries which have appeared in *The Review* in recent weeks:

Paotingfu, Chihli province, May 6.—Group of forty communists discovered in provincial girls normal school; school dean takes steps to suppress movement.

Shanghai, May 14.—Band of 50 brigands raid village of Shaolanchen, located 25 miles from Wuchow on Yangtsze river; steal $13,000, escape.

Shanghai, May 14.—Three Chinese-owned steamers on Yangtse stopped in midstream 25 miles below Yangchow, looted by 100 bandits; passengers robbed of about $20,000.

Nanking, May 14.—Reports from Gen. Ho Chien, head of Hunan provincial government, claims that bandits under Pang Teh-hui and Wang in Pingkiang defeated by government division who occupied city.

Nanking, May 14.—Dispatches from Kiangsi claim that communist bandit forces under Chu and Mao have been rounded up by the combined forces of Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung while remnants fled to hills in vicinity of of Yungmenlin.

Nanking, May 14.—Kiangsu provincial government asked Ministry of Foreign Affairs to notify foreign consular body that foreigners should not be permitted in the bandit areas during the period when troops are being dispatched to districts for suppression purposes.

Hankow, May 14.—Communists and bandits taking advantage of war situation, occupy towns Simakow and Hanchwang on Han river 20 miles from Hankow; defeat troops loot and burn town, kill people, $600,000 stolen, 200 men, women and children killed at Simakow; bandits besiege Hanchwang, city expected to fall; missionaries flee.

Swatow, May 14.—Communists and bandits under leaders Chu and Mao, crossed from Kiangsi into Kwangtung menacing towns of Shingning, Lukang, Kitan and Fungshen; another force under Kuo Teh-chen and Lee Min-sia, occupied Wuhua, Anliu; magistrate escaped by swimming across river; government troops claimed to have repulsed gangs which now retreated to Anhsien and Meyhsien.

Yangchow, May 15.—Three steam launches looted by bandits at the "26-mile-Temple," Two passengers wounded one child killed and all passengers looted.

Chinkiang, May 15.—Steam launch "*Fungheng*" raided by bandits, one man wounded and all passengers robbed; another launch, the "*Kirin*" also looted and boy killed.

Hankow, May 15.—Hsinkow, Kinshan, Sungho and other towns on Han river attacked and looted by bandits and communists; more than 1,000 houses in district ten miles wide destroyed and hundreds of people killed.

Amoy, May 15.—Bandit-communist forces under Tien Yao-kong occupied Changchow and Pingho in southwestern Fukien province; government forces under Gen. Chen Kuo-hwa defeated, retreat to Hsiaotang.

Wuhu, Anhwei, May 15.—News reached here of the raiding by bandits on May 10 of the town of Yunchiachen, some forty miles from Wuhu; business houses looted of property valued at $20,000; bandit gang numbered 300 and and after holding town six hours escaped.

Tsingtao, May 15.—Report stated eastern Kiaochow district over-run with bandits; people's militia unable cope situation, was defeated at town of Kiaohsien; inhabitants forced pay ransoms; bandits practically control districts of Surkwang, Yangkaoker and Tsechow; villagers flee.

Amoy, May 15.—Police of Kulangsu foreign settlement raided number of communist "cells" including so-called Provincial Headquarters of Chinese Communist party; arrested several suspects who handed over to Amoy Gendarmerie headquarters; large quantity of communist literature confiscated.

Tientsin, May 15.—Large gang of bandits held up traffic on the Haino river, number estimated at 250, finally driven away by troops of Gen. Fu Tso-yi; ten soldiers wounded and ten bandits killed and forty wounded. Gen. Fu's report alleged that the bandits had been sent into his district by the South in order to stir up trouble.

Changsha, May 15.—Division of Hupeh troops under Lu Lin, a brigade of Kiangsi troops under Chu Yao-hsu and another division of Hunanese under Tao Kwang now operating against bandit leader Pang Teh-hui; two bombing planes sent to help troops; telegrams received at Hankow allege Pingkiang, which captured and held by communists, recovered by provincials.

Amoy, May 15.—Telegram by *Kuo Min* (official) Chinese news agency stated police of Kulangsu (foreign settlement) raided number of communist "cells" including so-called Fukien Provincial Headquarters of the Communist Party; several suspects arrested and large quantity of red literature seized; arrested handed over to Amoy Gendarmerie Headquarters.

Hongkong, May 16.—Report by *Kuo Wen* agency stated town of Pingyuen in northern Kwangtung captured by bandit-communists on May 14.

Hongkong, May 16.—Communist-bandit force occupied city of Pingyuen; reported that deserters from Kiangsi troops attempting to join communists under Chu and Mao.

Swatow, May 16.—Regiment of troops under Chen Kuo-chang dispatched to Wuhsua and Anliu, defeated bandits near Laofushih; people's militia rounded up communists and bandits at Sankiangchun, two communists killed, 34 captured; situation now quiet along Kwangtung frontier.

Peiping, May 17.—Twelve of the Peiping Government students arrested for alleged participation in communist plot, released because of lack of evidence.

Amoy, May 17.—Communists under leaders Chu and Mao appear in districts Huichang and Yungmenling and exact large sums of money from inhabitants.

Foochow, May 17.—Communists under leaders Chu and Mao again retreat to Fukien from Kiangsi to escape troops; Fukien orders Chang Chen to launch simultaneous drive.

Chungking, May 17.—Communists becoming active in this district; thirty raids by police and military result in capture of much ammunition and communist literature; several communists arrested; several policemen killed.

Changsha, May 17.—Gen. Ho Chien, head Hunan provincial government, dispatched brigade under Cheng Chi-shing to Pinghsiang to round up communists and bandits; another brigade under Tai Tao-yuan sent to Changteh to operate against communist Hu Lung; communists under Pang Teh-hui defeated, retreat to Hsiushui; people organizing "white" army to defend their towns; gunboats sent to Hunan to help campaign.

Hongkong, May 18.—About 1,000 bandits in vicinity of Shaokwan plotting attacks along Kwangtung railway; 2nd bombing squadron sent to Yinteh to reconnoiter situation.

Hankow, May 18.—Twenty-second Division stationed at Tungchang, southern Hupeh, defeated large force of bandits near Mashin; hundreds killed and remainder flee to Hsiehsui; bandits allegedly vanished from Tsungtung, Hupeh district.

Changsha, May 18.—Hunanese troops claimed to have defeated bandits in vicinity of Anyuan and Pinghsiang; telegraphic communication restored. Communist-bandits under Hu Lung which invaded Lian also defeated by Hunanese troops under Gen. Tai Tao-yuan; headquarters for Kweichow bandit-suppression force established at Hungkiang, Hunan.

Swatow, May 19.—Three districts, Shaoyang, Pooning and Huilai launch military and police drive against communists and bandits in vicinity of Nanshan, Yuenshan; many killed; bandits retreat to Lafeng with troops pursuing.

Changsha, May 19.—Hunan provincial units under Tao Kwang and Chu Yao-hwa reach Peisui and Paipu districts in effort to capture communist leader Pan Teh-hui for whom government offered reward of $1,000. Bandit forces under Hu Lung defeated by Hunanese troops at Tsinfeng; bandits flee to Soongtse on Yangtsze.

Nanking, May 19.—Report by *Reuters* service stated that Li Fong, representative of the National Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who recently visited Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces, had recommended that troops be sent at once to Kuling and Lushan, summer resorts in Kiangsi province in order to protect the lives and properties of foreigners. Mr. Li's telegram stated that communists and bandits had appeared in the district and unless troops are sent he feared the development of serious incidents. National Government instructed Kiangsi provincial government to send troops to district.

Hankow, May 19.—Dispatch by *Kuo Min* agency stated that in response to request from Ho Chien that Gen. Ho Ying-ching had sent two patrol boats to Yochow and other cities along Hsiang river to assist land forces in rounding up bandits and communists under Chu Teh and Pang Teh-huai. Reports from Changsha stated that communists after attacking various cities in the Anyuan-Pinghsien region had fled at approach of government troops to the Kweichow-Hunan border and again threatening cities in central Hunan.

Shanghai, May 20.—General Hsiung Shih-hui, commander of troops at Shanghai formally inducted into his new office as commander of the bandit suppression forces in Kiangsi, Chekiang and Anhwei.

Shanghai, May 20.—Report from the silk producing districts of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces stated that bandits seriously interfering with harvesting and marketing of cocoons; stated cocoon firm in Wu Shing robbed of $20,000; another at Zang-an robbed of $7,000; nearly all shops in Zay-Lien-Tseng looted; claimed unless government sent troops silk business would be ruined this season.

Canton, May 20.—Dispatch by *Kuo Min* (official) agency stated bandit-suppression conference in Kwangtung province sheld at headquarters of 8th Route Army under chairmanship of Gen. Chen Chi-tang and attended by number of important military commanders including Chu Shao-liang of 6th Army, Lin Chen-hung (eastern Kwangtung), Wu Wen-hsien (northern Kwangtung) and Gen. Chen Ming-shu, chairman of the provincial government. Units under Chiang Kwang-ting dispatched to North River area while general plans perfected for round-up following completion of Kwangsi war.

Changsha, May 20.—Band of communists-bandits under Pang Teh-hui loot and burn town of Hsiusui; provincial units recapture city. Bandits led by Hung Kung-lui occupy Anfo coal mine near Pinghsiang.

Shanghai, May 21.—Band of 300 outlaws equipped with two machine guns loot town of Sayyangchen, Kaoyuan district of Northern Kiagsu, carry off 20 residents for ransom and loot town of $100,000 worth of property.

Shanghai, May 21.—Three Koreans, alleged communists, deported from Shanghai by Japanese consular authorities; were arrested by police in French Concession.

German Government Turns Down Trans-Siberian Air Mail Proposal

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that the German Government has decided to turn down the application for the proposed German-China mail flight service by way of Soviet Russia in view of the fact that such a service can not be maintained economically. The contract for the proposed service had been entered into between a Chinese aeronautic company and the Luft Hansa, the well known German air service company.

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Men and Events

Dr. N. L. Downs has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Honolulu and California.

H. K. Murphy, architectural adviser to the National Government, is ill at the Shanghai Sanitarium.

Chao Sho-heng has been appointed director of the Chinese Telephone Administration at Shanghai.

H. R. Greatwood of Los Angeles has arrived in Shanghai where he will be local manager of the Union Oil Company of California.

W. W. Baer, Far Eastern representative of the Union Oil Company of California is in Shanghai on business and is staying at the American Club.

Hugo Reiss of Hugo Reiss and Company departed last week for the United States on a business trip, expecting to return to Shanghai in the fall.

Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, accompanied by Mrs. Wang returned to China last week and after a few weeks in Nanking, will return to Japan.

A. J. Williams of the Texas Oil Company, who was operated on at the Country Hospital last week for appendicitis, is recovering and will return to his home shortly.

A recent Tientsin telegram stated that Pu Yi, the ex-Emperor Hsuen Tung, has donated over 1,000 fur coats, valued at more than $200,000, to the Shensi Famine Relief Society.

Admiral Charles B. McVay, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, returned this week from a trip to Nanking where he met the American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson.

A clerk employed by the Bank of China at Hongkong is alleged to have absconded recently with funds amounting to $24,834. The suspected employee had been absent from work since May 1.

Miss Claras Wegner, a German-American missionary, was declared insane by a jury consposed enterely of American women in the U. S. Commissioner's Court in Shanghai during the week.

S. U. Zau, vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and K. H. Lin, secretary of the Chinese Bankers Association, departed for Japan last week to attend the Far Eastern Olympic meet.

The *China Law Review*, published quarterly by the Comparative Law School of China, in Shanghai, in its current issue publishes articles by R. C. W. Sheng, Dr. H. P. Chiu, Chao-ling Yang and others.

A communication entitled "The Local Communication Deadlock," which appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*, was written by Han Chih-hsin, whose name was incorrectly spelled "Hau" Chih-hsin.

William Van Buskirk, Deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China, is still confined to his home suffering from an injured foot which he hurt some years ago and which troubles him periodically.

George Shecklen, representative of the Radio Corporation of America in China, was expected to be out of the General Hospital sometime during the latter part of the week. He has been ill for about three weeks.

Damage estimated at Tls. 1,000,000 was done by a fire which occurred at Hankow May 14 when warehouses containing wood-oil belonging to Chinese and cargo belonging to Speidel & Co. were destroyed.

The *Sin Wan Pao* and the *Shun Pao*, the two leading Chinese daily papers in Shanghai, have begun the issue of a four-page pictorial section on Sundays, which is distributed with the regular edition without extra charge.

Dr. C. Noel Davis, Commissioner of Public Health of the Shanghai International Settlement, recently ended a period of 22 years service in the Health Department, and left Shanghai last week on retirement.

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, who holds the concurrent post of Supervising Director of the China Merchants S. N. Co., and who recently indicated his desire to resign from the latter post, has been instructed by the State Council to remain.

A plan for the construction of a Japanese Seamen's Club in Dairen has been approved by the South Manchurian Railway authorities. The project sets aside the sum of 70,000 yen and will be included in the supplementary budget of the Company for the current fiscal year.

The Chinese press states that the Central Research Institute, of which Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei is president, has drawn up a scheme for building a seismological laboratory at the foot of the Pei Chi Kuo Hill, Nanking. Instruments for the Institute have been ordered from Germany.

The American Association of University Women met on May 22 for their annual spring garden party at Shanghai College as the guests of Mrs. F. J. White and Mrs. Herman Liu and the other faculty ladies. The College orchestra, trained by Miss Liu, furnished the musical program.

Hollington K. Tong, Kao Ching-tsen, and Cheng Mei-chien, who were members of the Chinese Naval Mission to the United States and Europe, returned to Shanghai last week. Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, head of the Mission remained in Europe for the purpose of making a further study of naval aviation.

The National Opium Suppression Committee at its 38th session held at Nanking May 15, passed a resolution that the National Capital be designated as model area for opium suppression, in accordance with the Suppression Act and Suppression Regulations, as promulgated by the National Government.

The manuscript of an autobiography which Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the late Party Leader, wrote out for the late Sir James Cantlie, who was instrumental in rescuing Dr. Sun when he was kidnapped at the Chinese Legation in London, has been presented to the National Government by Dr. Cantlie's family.

The Dollar round-the-world liner *President Harrison* is due to arrive in Shanghai on May 26 on the 150th world cruise of the Dollar Line since the establishment of the service. By a coincidence, the *President Harrison* was the liner that inaugurated the service when she left San Francisco on January 5, 1924.

A dividend of 24 percent was declared by the directors of the China Import & Export Lumber Company, Ltd., at the annual general meeting of shareholders held in Shanghai last week at the offices of the general managers, Arnhold and Company. The volume of sales during the past year far exceeded any previous record.

The German delegation of industrialists which is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, left Shanghai on May 23 for Mukden. After being shown over the various industrial works there they will go to Tientsin and Peiping and later Harbin, from where they will return home via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The members of the senior class in the American School will assist in the morning service at Community Church on Sunday, May 25, this being the last communion before graduation. Seven of the students have been selected to carry the candles to the Seven Branch Candle Stick, each reciting a verse dealing with the Communion Message.

Hung Shen, a professor of the Fuhtan University, Kiangwan, who recently instituted legal proceedings against the Grand Theatre in connection with the Harold Lloyd picture "Welcome Danger" case, has, through his lawyer, requested the Special District Court anthorities to fix a date for the hearing of the case without further delay.

The *Japan Advertiser's* annual review of finance, industry and commerce for the current year was published last week. It is a handsomely printed journal of 66 pages and is replete with details concerning Japanese trade and industry. One article calls attention to the fact that sugar production in Japan last year broke all previous records.

T. Saito, general manager of the Shanghai office of the N.Y.K., has tendered his resignation as one of the two Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council owing to his impending departure from Shanghai. Mr. Okamoto, senior partner of the law firm of Murakami & Co., has been co-opted, on the recommendation of Mr. Saito, to fill the vacancy.

The Majestic Hotel, Shanghai, which recently came into prominence in the real estate news, having been sold in rapid succession at higher figures, will be managed in future for the new owners, the Shanghai Land Investment Co., by the proprietors of the Cathay Hotel. It had for many years been owned and managed by the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

Sevelia Ridrik, a Russian, was brought up at the Shanghai District Court May 17 on a warrant charging that he defrauded a Mukden fur firm of Mex. 18,000. The charge was dropped owing to the non-appearance of the complainant, on the application of Madame Flora Rosemberg, the first foreign woman admitted to practice by the Nanking Judicial Yuan.

A. W. Burkill, the chairman of the Shanghai Race Club, in a recent communication to the Shanghai newspapers reported that a total of $124,414.30 had been distributed among various charitable institutions by the Club during the first half of the present year. Since 1915 the Club has thus distributed Tls. $3,221,804,38. More

than a hundred institutions benefit from the Club's generosity.

A recent paragraph in the *North China Daily News* stated that contracts for construction of buildings in Shanghai were placed last week to the extent of nearly five and a half million taels. Practically the whole of this amount has been allotted to contractors by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. The structures to which the contracts apply include the Metropole Hotel, Hamilton House, and flats in North Soochow Road.

A valuable collection of ancient Oriental coins owned and secluded from public views for the past 35 years by a famous coin collector, Kan Tanaka, of Ebara Machi, Tokyo, Japan, is being offered for public inspection at his private residence. The collection so far made by Mr. Tanaka of the ancient coins in Japan, China, Siam, Annam and other Oriental countries number no less than 100,000 pieces and are valued at something like ten million yen.

Col. C. H. Nance, vice-president of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines and Far Eastern manager of the Radio Corporation of America, passed through Shanghai last week on his way to Japan on a business trip. Col. Nance is planning to spend considerable time in Shanghai on his return trip to Manila. Geo. F. Shecklen, China representative of the Radio Corporation of America, who has been ill at the Shanghai General Hospital for several weeks, is considerably improved and expects to return to his home shortly.

The latest American to be named as an adviser at Nanking is Major F. N. Shumaker of Denver, Colorado, who has assumed the position as adviser and instructor for air organization to the aviation bureau of the National government. Major Shumaker is the first experienced wartime aviator to be attached to the Chinese flying service. In 1914 he joined the British flying service and saw active service with the British forces until January, 1918, when he resigned to join up with the American flyers who were active in France.

A recent dispatch for St. Louis, Mo., states that John Mears, who holds a number of records for long distance flying, was proceeding to New York to complete his preparations for a flight around the world entirely by airplane. Mr. Mears, who returned to the United States recently from a visit in Tokyo and China to inspect landing-fields and make arrangements for reception of his plane, set up the record for a trip around the world by air and train and steamer several years ago, but his record later was broken by Linton Wells.

Among those sailing from Shanghai for the United States or England last week were: Mrs. and Mrs. M. C. Guss and family of the Standard Oil Co. (America); Hugo Reiss of Hugo Reiss and Co. (America), Dr. C. Noel Davis, retired head of the Public Health Department, and Mrs. Davis (England); A. W. Burkill of A. W. Burkill and Sons and Mrs. Burkill (England), A. J. Hayim, Shanghai stock broker (England); C. H. Arnhold of Arnhold and Co. and Mrs. Arnhold and daughter (England); Dr. F. B. Hudson, Shanghai dentist, and Mrs. Hudson (America); D. E. Sassoon (England), S. J. Colterjohn of Andersen, Meyer and Co. (America); Mrs. Swan-Kernan (America); L. Guenther, publisher of the New York *Financial Times* (America); J. F. Malone, tobacco exporter (America); and Mrs. A. A. Welch and children of Peiping. Those travelling to France were M. Speelman of the International Savings Society and Mrs. Speelman and Countess de Lavalade.

Reuter's Manager Says Nanking Will Win

W. Turner, general manager of Reuter's Far Eastern service, in an interview appearing in the English edition of the *Osaka Mainichi* on May 9, expressed the opinion that the Nanking Government has come to stay. He said that there might be changes in personnel, but that the National Government as established in Nanking has come to be a permanent thing. Mr. Turner also expressed the view that there is little communism in China, contrary to the general impression. He said that while there is much brigandage and occasional internal warfare, the conditions are slowly but surely turning for the better. Also the country is beginning to carry on more freely and more happily with foreigners. Mr. Turner passed through Japan on a trip to the United States and Great Britain. He is returning to Shanghai in the autumn.

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52-619

The Sad Plight of Russians in Manchuria

BY CHARLES A LEONARD
of the Southern Baptist Mission

Harbin, Manchuria, April 24, 1930.

The writer is just back from Chinese towns only a few miles from the Russian border and knows it to be a fact that numbers of Russians, Koreans and Chinese are mercilessly shot down when trying to escape from Russia. But in spite of this, numbers are nevertheless running the risk of crossing the border. The G. P. U. does not hesitate to come into Chinese territory to attack those who are fleeing, nor to fire on boats crossing the Argun, Amur and Ussuri Rivers, it is claimed, killing outright, or by sinking, men, women and children.

With conditions in Siberia sufficiently unbearable to cause people to run such risks it is preposterous to expect Russian refugees living in Manchuria to return to Russia or take out Soviet citizenship and remain in China. Life for them in this part of the world since the Revolution has been bad enough. Since the beginning of the Sino-Russian conflict last year life has become even more unbearable. One needs only to visit those sections along the Chinese Eastern Railway where these people have been robbed and looted of everything, as the writer has done repeatedly, to see how despicable has been, and how hopeless remains, their condition. We were in France during the great War but saw nothing worse than that which has existed for months at Pohetu, up the western line of the railway. Although there is danger from typhus, which has raged here in the refugee camps for many weeks, it remains a task to get the refugees to return to their former places of residence in the Three Rivers and other districts in Heilungkiang Province, for hostility of the Soviets across the border and bands of Russian and Chinese robbers and Soviet agents on the Chinese side make life unbearable.

It was because of these conditions that the American Refugees Relief Committee of Harbin sent an appeal to the American Red Cross Society to render assistance in resettling these people in some other part of the world. A cablegram was first sent setting forth briefly reasons why this should be done. Cost of the cablegram was paid for jointly by the several relief organizations of Harbin. Then a petition was sent giving in detail reasons why the refugees should be rehabilitated.

Desirable as Citizens

I would call attention to the fact that these refugees are desirable as citizen of any country.

1. *They are of the pioneer type.* Such people will always succeed, making good even under most adverse conditions. One need only recall the type of men and women who settled the New England States, those who later settled the Middle West and the west of the rockies, also the type of men and women who have made Canada.

2. *Religious conviction characterizes these people*; but they are not fanatics. Their religious convictions and fidelity thereto have helped them stand the great suffering and trials through which they have been made to pass these several years in Russia and China. There is hardly one among them but can tell a sad story of his or her experiences of unusual suffering. They know in whom they believe and are ready and willing to die for what they know to be true.

3. *They are good farmers and ranchers.* Although some of them lived well in Russia, they have taken to work, and have adapted themselves to a hard, hardy life in North Manchuria. All have had experience as farmers and cattle rangers, and are prepared to succeed wherever a chance may be given.

4. *They have made good under adverse circumstances.* We have been made to greatly admire these people as we have mingled among them in extending relief work, for we have had opportunity to appreciate what they have done these past years among a people whose standard of living was below theirs, and in a climate severe and trying. They came from Russia penniless, but after a few years many of them became independent and had saved for a future day, but lost all when the massacre and war came upon them. They will, we feel sure, make an even better showing if given a chance in some other part of the world. They have been tried and found true.

5. *These people are of a peaceful temperament.* They are not opposed to war as a means of self-defence, but love peace, are quiet, resourceful, and amenable. This makes it possible for them to fit in well wherever they may be treated with reason and fairness.

6. *They are opposed to revolutionary and other undesirable ideas,* as held by the Soviet leaders of Russia. It was due to this they left their native land. Their ideas of government are the same as held by those among whom they would dwell in North or South America so they may be expected to fall in with the political ideals and aspirations of those with whom they may be permitted to dwell through the coming years.

7. *These White Russian refugees give every promise of becoming good citizens.* It is the dream of nearly every one of them to get to North America. If this is not possible, then they would like to settle in South America, or anywhere where permanent, peaceful residence and a chance to make a livelihood may be had.

Chinese Women and the Emanicipation "War"

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

Sir— What is the modern Chinese woman's ideal? Everything has changed since women were given, or made for themselves, the opportunity to learn more than in the past, and were allowed to live more developed, morally, mentally and physically. Unfortunately, of course, this sometimes leads to ultra-modernism which is not the true ideal of emancipation. Women should not compete with men merely for the sake of vain-glory. Rather they should learn to cooperate, and work intelligently with them, not fight selfishly with the hope of over-shadowing the other sex, but march forward together.

War between the sexes must be avoided just as much as military conflict between nations is to be suppressed. International conferences are being held frequently in many countries at the present time. What is their principal object? Disarmament, and the settlement of every factor that might caeate antagonism between nations. and finding some peaceful and friendly means for the attainment of world peace? Races, Empires, and Dominions are striving to come into close spiritual unity; to co-operate, they say—for co-operation leads to happiness and achievements.

Should there then be a sex war waging, when international goodwill is the watchword of the age? If goodwill is for nations and for peoples, how can emancipation be most easily introduced without unbalancing the accord with the older generation? The desire, the inevitable desire of this age for competency among its citzens; the wish of many to work towards the recognition of womanhood on the basis of equality; toward the guiding and directing of youth in spiritual and moral concepts of life; these are natural sequels of emancipation. Equality of opportunity in education is growingly recognised in China. There are middle schools, high school, colleges and Universities for girls. Some of them are co-educational.

It is the fashion among modern Chinese girls to go to high schools and colleges; an innovation of recent growth. Chinese women engaged in industry are many. There are about 1,450 factories representing various industries in Shanghai alone, employing approximately 284,000 workers. Of these about 40 percent are women and children. Women are chiefly employed in cotton spinning and weaving, silk reeling, match packing, cigarette wrapping, hosiery and embroidery work. There are some women in government services. Chinese women doctors are doing useful work in child welfare and other work in different centres. Dr.Marion Yang, of Peking Union Medical College, has done much in trying to make Chinese mothers appreciate ante-natal principles, child hygiene and thus help to reduce infant mortality.

Do Chinese modern workers marry? Yes, most of them do. In fact, among the industrial workers almost all do, except domestic servants. Of the intellectual and social workers, a few remain unmarried, while most postpone their marriage age. As a rule, these turn out to be good housemakers. In families of position a great deal of a woman's time is taken up with entertaining her husband's guests who are indeed many.

The ideal homemaker must be dignified in the old fashioned way—possess the resultant carriage, have good education and broad culture, as well as be skilled in the science of house management. The better educated and more experienced a woman the better homemaker she will be. Those who are not prejudiced must agree that emancipation of woman is good and not evil, although the extreme, ultramodernism, in dangerous. But, there is no harm in attempting to develop a mind that is capable of working out high ideals in daily life, or skilful hands both able and willing to perform the daily tasks that a well ordered home requires. It is through the homes that only such women can and will, establish, that we shall have a better order of life within the community, and regenerate the people of to-morrow.

FLORENCE WONG.

Straits Echo, Penang, May 1, 1930.

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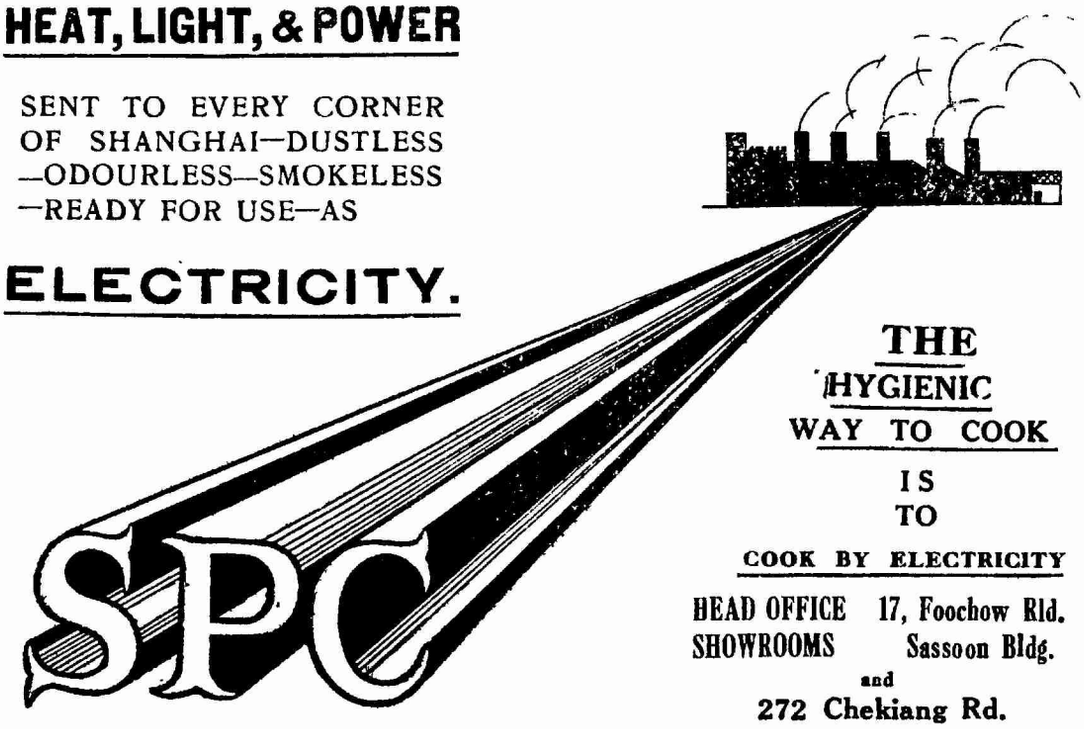

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and
272 Chekiang Rd.

National Government Forbids Export of Gold

The National Government has forbidden the export of gold. Instructions were given by the State Council May 15 to the Maritime Customs Administration to prohibit the export of gold bullion, and at the same time forbidding the importation of foreign coins.

The proposal for the adoption of the measure was originally submitted to the Central Political Council in separate petitions by Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and was subsequently referred to the Economic and Finance Committees of the Council for joint examination.

In the course of a report, submitted on behalf of the joint Committees, favoring the adoption of the proposal, T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, pointed out that in order to avoid serious losses as well as to follow the general tendency of the times, it was obviously necessary to adopt the gold standard for the country and that in view of the small quantity of gold bullion in China, it was necessary first to prevent the export of gold so as to facilitate the gradual adoption of the gold standard. An embargo on the importatiou of foreign silver coins was also considered necessary to prevent further confusion in the country's currency.

One of the results of the embargo on gold coin export was that a shipment of $5,000,000 by the Sumitomo Bank, in Shanghai, destined for the United States, by the Dollar Liner *President Pierce* was held up, the Customs refusing to permit the shipment.

Chinese Postal Rates Increased Because of Silver Drop

Due to the increasingly unfavorable rate of silver exchange, the Chinese Postal Administration plans to increase the postal charges to Europe and America by fifty per cent beginning from June 1. The rates on mails destined for Hongkong, Japan, the South Seas, Australia and Africa will remain the same. The increase will be on ordinary foreign mail and parcel post rates. Fees for registered and insured mails will remain the same. Owing to treaty stipulations, postal rates on parcels for America, however, will not be increased at present, it is stated. Liu Shu-fan, Director-General of Posts, is notifying the International Postal Union of the proposed increase of rates.

Sino-Foreign Cable Conference Deadlocked at Nanking

According to a report which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on May 21 the British Eastern Extension Cable Company and the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company have notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of their objections to the proposals of the Ministry of Communications. The objections of the foreign cable companies have been referred to the Ministry of Communications for the information of the officials connected with the telegraph department. As a result it was stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will take up the matter directly with the British and Danish Governments. The report in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that the objections of the foreign cable companies "were due to a misconception of Chinese aspirations." Nothing was said in the report regarding the American Commercial Pacific Cable company which is also trying to obtain a renewal of its contract.

Several weeks ago, the Department of Telegraphs of the Ministry of Communications officially notified the foreign cable companies of the decision of the National Government to refuse to renew the monopolistic contracts which expire at the end of the present year. At the same time the cable companies were notified regarding the new conditions which the Chinese Government desired to incorporate in the event new contracts are made.

Sino-Japanese Cable Negotiations

According to a recent *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanikng the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is understood to have been requested by the Ministry of Communications to urge the Japanese Government immediately to send representatives to open negotiations with the Ministry of Communications in regard to the termination of the Sino-Japan Cable Service Convention. It is stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has notified the Japanese Government through the Japanese Consul there, asking the latter to open negotiations on the question of the telegraphic cables lying between Japan and China, Formosa and Foochow, Shanghai and Nagasaki, Tsingtao and Sasebo and Dairen and Chefoo.

The Minister asked the Japanese Government to appoint a competent representative to negotiate on the subject at Nanking.

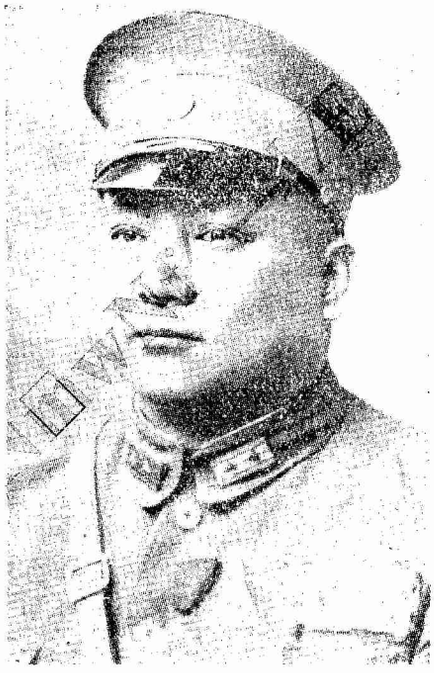
Who's Who in China

Gen. Chang Wai Jung, army aviator; born at Chungchan, Kwangtung in April, 1898; was graduated from American Aviation School; he gained a national reputation in 1928 when he purchased an American airplane, a duplicate of Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis" and made a tour of China, starting from Canton and flying to Hankow, Shanghai, Nanking, Tsinan, Tientsin, Peiping and Mukden and return; for this he gained the name of the "Chinese Lindbergh;" entered the National Army in 1929 and participated in the war between Canton and Kwangsi, in which bombing planes were first used extensively in Chinese warfare; appointed director of the Bureau of Aviation in the Ministry of War, 1929; address: Bureau of Aviation, Ministry of War, Nanking.

Gen. Chang Wai Jung
(Chang Hui-chang)
張惠長

Lam Chi Hoon, business man; born at Chung Shan Hsien, Kwangtung in 1868; received his early education in the schools of his native town and specialized in English; went to Japan and set up an import and export business at Yokohama in 1886 and stayed there until 1908 when he went to Hongkong and opened the Wai Mei Hong import firm dealing in European dried goods and sundries; in 1914 he was appointed manager for the Sincere Company branch store in Kobe and remained in this position until 1925 when he went to Tientsin and founded the Chung Yuen Co. which operated the first modern department store in North China, and became general manager, which position he still holds; address: Chung Yuen Co., Ltd., Tientsin.

Lam Chi Hoon
林紫垣



Hsia Tow-ying
夏斗寅

Hsia Tow-ying, army officer; born at Maching, Hupeh in November, 1885; attended the Hupeh Military College after which he entered the army and rose through various ranks until he is at present commander of the 13th Army Garrison at Wuhan; address: Wuhan Garrison Headquarters, Hankow.

Lo Cheung Shiu, retired business man; born at Hongkong in January, 1868: he spent most of his business life in the employ of Jardine Matheson and Company, Ltd., retiring from the compradoreship of the firm in 1920; permanent member of the committee of the Po Leung Kuk since 1914; chairman of the board of directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, 1915 and permanent adviser to the board; member of the District Watch Committee; vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, 1919-20; president of the Queen's College Old Boys' Association; has served on numerous public committees; decorated with the 3rd class Order of the Excellent Crop in 1917.

Lo Cheung Shiu
羅長肇

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NANKING ROAD

THE FORTRESS OF GRIM DESPAIR

(Continued from page 492)

cedents in the rights of colored races until tolerance and fair play are not merely ideals but habits that democracy can succeed.

The championing of a colored race does not mean that we are to embrace them in true brotherly manner, neither does it mean that our daughters and our sisters should not be restrained from entering into the bonds of matrimony with men of color should they feel so disposed. These questions are irrelevant and have no bearing whatever upon the main issue, which is to take the black man, the brown man and the yellow man into the Conference Room and give them a square deal over the Conference table.

All the treaties which are in existence today and which were signed by China and the Powers belong to an inglorious past. They were signed by members of an old Chinese generation who were either bullied, threatened or bribed, and the youth of China feels that they should not for this reason be enforced now. Young China recognizes that the sanctity of contract is the bulwark which divides civilization from barbarism and they have no intention of repudiating agreements entered into by their fellow-countrymen. Being the victims of circumstances over which they had no control, the Chinese appeal to the Powers to help them to regain their sovereign rights.

With the conclusion of the Naval Conference the Powers can once again display that splendid manifestation of goodwill and understanding which brought the most powerful nations of the world together for the purpose of effecting naval disarmament, by according to reborn China that birthright to which she is justly entitled.

If we ignore the requests of the Chinese for independence and sovereignty, then we will make it very difficult for those who are to come after us in China to maintain friendly commercial and diplomatic relations. And most important of all, the future generations whose work will bring them to China will find it impossible to face this new problem of the Pacific when it comes.

The actions of foreigners to-day in China will decide what part the West is to play in the ascendency of Eastern civilization when it definitely arrives. At the moment all we can say is that China owes a great debt of gratitude to Western education. Let us restore sovereignty to China and the Chinese will not forget to show their appreciation in the new world to come.

Shanghai, May 3, 1930.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co. Pays 8 % Dividend

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd. at its recent annual meeting declared a dividend of eight per cent. The accounts for the year 1929 showed a balance to the credit of the profit and loss account of Taels 62,354.70, including Taels 24,729.63 brought over from 1928, The staff was paid a bonus of Tls. 6,799.58, and a fund of Tls. 20,000 was set apart as a reserve for bad debts.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1187

The Public is hereby notified that by order of the Government the export abroad of gold bars is prohibited, similarly the import of all silver coins from abroad is prohibited. This prohibition has been put into force on the 16th instant.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Shanghai, 16th May, 1930.

52-623

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Some More Chinese "Facts"

China, the Facts, by Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Etherton. London: (Ernest Benn Ltd.), 1927.

This book does not pretend to have discovered "What is wrong with China", nor does the author talk about things which he cannot understand. Having passed a number of years in China as a British consular official, he possesses more than an usual knowledge of Chinese habits, customs, and national psychology, and his writings testify to his wide experience as a traveller. Being less prejudiced than most of his compatriots in the Far East he is able to make some keen and precise observations.

The book begins with an introductory chapter on how China is governed, the family as the fundamental unit of the nation, and the part played by the teachings of Confucius in the spiritual life of the Chinese people. Then, he deals briefly on Chinese domestic life. national psychology, and the gregariousness of the Chinese people as exemplified by their guilds and trade unions. These two chapters are by far the best in the whole book, in that there are many original remarks which represent patient observatiens "on the spot". The following eight chapters are mainly "facts", facts which any careful student can find out for himself.

There are many mistakes and historical inaccuracies in this little volume, which shows how difficult it is for foreigners to get at "things Chinese". In a photograph of the staff of the Nationalist Army in 1926, which the author calls "Borodin and staff", he has mistaken Mr. Chang Ching Chiang (張靜江 seated) for General Chiang Kai Shek who is standing between Generals Gallen and Tan Yen Kai. But what difference does it make to an English writer on China whether it is Chang or Chiang, so long as he is Chinese!

Speaking of the literary (or more exactly public service examinations) examinations the author stated that the third or highest degree might yield possibly a thousand from the whole Empire; this is evidently an over-estimate, as there were usually not more than three hundred successful candidates, there being 279 in 1904.

The author states that 97% of the Chinese population is illiterate; this is very probably an overestimate of illiteracy, the figure taken by most scholars is from 75% to 90%. The only investigation that the reviewer knows of is that of the Imperial Maritime Customs in the time of the Boxers which reports that of the eleven provinces investigated 37% of the males are entirely illiterate while only 2% of the females are able to read and write. Besides, one is hardly justified to give the percentage as 97, since there is no way of estimating to such a degree of precision; and over-precision is inaccuracy!

The colonel thinks that China is the richest country on earth. Nothing is further from the truth. In proportion to her population China is probably the poorest country of the world, even poorer than such backward peoples as the Indians, Polynesians, or African negroes. Even from the standpoint of gross wealth China is certainly not as rich as U. S. A., and is likely to be behind Russia. There is less cultivable land in China than in the States (one third of the area of the Chinese Republic is covered by deserts and inaccessible mountainous regions), a conservative estimate would put the habitable area of China at somewhere around two million square miles, or about as big as India. As to China's mineral wealth, about which there used to be so much talk, recent researches show that China, with a population four times that of America, possesses only one third as much coal reserve. China is very poor in both iron and petroleum; the supply of the former would be completely exhausted in nine years if consumed at the rate that iron is used in the States, or in two years only if the per capita cousumption attains the American level. China's only source of potential wealth in which she leads the world is her man power—that industrious, indefatigable and inexhaustible labor of China which adapts itself to all circumstances.

The author tells us that the rat is a gastronomic delicacy, in China. Of course we hear stories about it, but on inquiring of rich Chinese from all parts of the country I have not yet met a single Chinese who had tasted the rare "delicacy."

Mr. Etherton tells us that the T'aiping Rebellion lasted ten years, that it began by the capture of Nankin in 1853, and that it took away twenty million lives. As a matter of fact it began not by the capture of Nankin, but by the rebellion in Kwangsi three years before, and it was not wiped off until 1864. As to the number of lives killed twenty millions seem to be an underestimate as we know that in Kiangsu and Nganhwei alone 20,000,000 souls perished.

The author thinks that Li Yuan Hung was Yuan Shih Kai's right-hand man. So far as we know, Li never had very intimate connections with Yuan, and he did not support Yuan's monarchical attempt.

In chapter VII the writer says that Chang Tso Lin, the late Manchurian warlord, "had at his back the legions of Manchuria, descendants of the warriors who had conquered China six centuries before, and founded the Manchu dynasty". To begin with, the Manchu Dynasty was not founded six centuries before, but in 1644. Besides, Chang Tso Lin's army is not recruited from the descendants of Ninguta tribesmen, but is made up mostly of Shantung and Chihli immigrants, Chang himself being the son of a Chihli immigrant.

The author talks of a certain "Tuan Pao Chi, whose presidency of China ended in July, 1924," he probably meant Hsu Shih Chang (徐世昌), who was president at this time, there being no politician of consequence by the name of Tuan Pao Chi.

The author informs us that Eugene Chen was the leader of the Left Wing of the Hankow Regime of 1926-1927. As a matter of fact, it was Hsu Chien who was in power at this time, and a little later Wang Ching Wei (汪精衛) resumed the political and moral leadership of the Left Wing.

The British colonel tells us that "the present revolution is, neither in its inspiration nor direction, truly national, but directly mainly from Moscow." Here I wonder if the author really lacks good judgement, or that he is deliberately inventing a story which he knows to be false. The Revolution certainly had its ugly phases, and had committed some mistakes both in method and in principle, but that it is "first, last, and always" national can hardly be questioned by any close observer. The proof is that there has been more propaganda against Moscow than toward all other powers combined in the last three years.

FREDERICK HUNG

Lyons, France, May, 1930.

Youth in Soviet Russia

The Diary of a Communist Undergraduate, by N. Ognyov. Translated from the Russian with an introduction by Alexander Werth. Payson and Clark, Ltd. New York..

"Modern Russian Literature," writes Alexander Werth in the introduction to this volume, "though often much more journalistic than 'artistic,' is an invaluable source of direct information about the actual everyday conditions in Soviet Russia. In most cases this reality is handled from a political angle—which is only natural in a society which is still in a state of flux—but the whole emphasis is laid, not on the political principles involved, but on their practical working and, above all, on the psychological reactions they produce in the minds of the Russians of today. That is something which the official Press overlooks, and which is simply beyond the ken of all these tourists who tell 'the truth' about Russia."

The Diary of a Communist Undergraduate is an admirable example of this type of literature: a kind of quasi-art. It is the second part of Ognyov's *Diary of Kostya Riabstov*, the first of which published as *The Diary of a Communist Schoolboy*, stimulated much interest abroad. The latter furnished a shrewd and illuminating picture of the effects of the communist system on the proletarian adolescent. In it Kostya Riabstov's experiences are used as an index to the life of the schoolboy in Soviet Russia. We are permitted to scrutinize him under the lens, to dissect him and his reactions to the new theories in the operation of which he is merely a specimen for experiment. And in witnessing his mental growth it is interesting to see proved once again that, taken at the right age, the faith of a child can be molded to fit the teacher's purpose. Thus Catholicism has survived for so many centuries, thus imperialism is accepted as the credo of the mass Englishman, just as democracy is planted in the heart, from where it later dominates the brain of the genus Americanus. And thus the new "education for a purpose" of communism is developing a younger generation which will, it is probable,

manage with less difficulty than the contemporary bureaucrats.

In the *Undergraduate* Kostya Riabstov is found facing the realities of life: trying to fit the ideology of his schooling to the actualities that face him on every side. We find him groping, bewildered, distressed. But the triumphant and intensely chauvinistic "Long live our outpost!", on which note the first book closed, carries him through most of the incongruities with which he is required to deal. And in the end he is a more confirmed communist, though with what we are to believe is a broader understanding of the meaning of the new system, than before. The ideal has expanded, taken on a wider significance which includes all Russia in its scope.

We are introduced here to the practical workings of communism. Numerous incidents, very plausibly staged, are informative and entertainingly written. Ognyov has a masterful style and a subtle sense of humor, and the book is live with action and movement. The picture he gives us is never dull, and if it is really Soviet Russia, one would like to be a part of it, for a while at least. Kostya Riabstov and his friends seem to run the whole gamut of experiences which the undergraduate communist could undergo. And in the narration of them the author gives us a valuable insight, that quickens deep interest, in the operation of this new social order which so much of the world is watching with varied emotions today.

E. S.

Liquidation of World War

Europe—a History of Ten Years; by Raymond Buell. New York: MacMillan, 1929.

The first edition of this very useful book was published in 1928. According to the preface, "this book is a cooperative enterprise of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association." It is an excellent summary of the liquidation of the world war up to date. It is not a general history of the period and has little or nothing to say about the states that remained neutral during the war.

The outlook is that of the Foreign Policy Association rather than that of the general historian. It is concerned with Europe's heritage from the war, the progress that has been made in dealing with such problems as minorities, boundaries and reparations. The organization and policies of the succession states are briefly described. The last few pages of the 1928 edition dealing with the League of Nations have been rewritten and expanded into a chapter. An odd error in the first edition (p, 291) where Rumania was spoken of as having cast her lot with the Central Powers in the war, has been corrected.

There are comparatively few statements of opinion and very little to which a critical reader can take exception. College students will find it useful as supplementary reading in modern history courses and the general reader will get a brief and readable account of the progressive consequences of the peace treaties.

V. H.

Shanghai, May 17, 1930.

Committees Appointed to Open Negotiations for Rendition of Settlements

A *Kuo Min* news agency dispatch from Nanking states that in order to facilitate the early rendition of all foreign concessions and settlements the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed the following Committees to prepare for and open negotiations:

Committee for the rendition of Japanese Concessions: Wang Chia-cheng, Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Chairman), Liu Shih-hsun, Hu Shih-cheh, Fong Wen-cheng and Hsu Yang-chiu.

Committee for the rendition of British, French and Italian Concessions: Hsu Mo, Director of the European and American Affairs Department of the Ministry, (Chairman), Liu Shih-hsun, Chow Wei, Wu Nan-yu and Yu Neng-mo.

Committee for the rendition of International Settlements: Li Chin-luen, Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, (Chairman), Liu Shih-hsun, Chi Ching, Tan Shao-hua and Hsu Yuan.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

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Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

52-625

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1188

The Public is hereby notified that the following is the definition of the term "wholesale market value" as used in Rule I, section 1, of the Customs Import Tariff:

1. The term "wholesale market value" of a commodity as used in Rule I, section 1, of the Import Tariff Provisional Rules is defined to mean the average price at which, on the date of application to import and on the open market at the port of importation, the commodity is freely offered for sale, in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, or is capable of being sold, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade.

2. In the absence of a wholesale market value at the port of import, the price ruling on the principal markets of China may be taken as a basis for arriving at the duty-paying value.

3. In case the commodity is of such a nature that no wholesale market value is obtainable in China, then the duty-paying value shall be, in all ordinary circumstances, the true c. i. f. price plus 5 per cent.

4. In cases where neither the wholesale market value of goods nor their true c. i. f. price is ascertainable, because—

(a) Only a lease of such goods or the right of using the same but not the right of property therein has been sold or given; or

(b) Such goods having a royalty imposed thereon, the royalty being uncertain, or being for other reasons not a reliable means of estimating the value; or

(c) Such goods are sold to agents or branch houses; or

(d) Such goods are sold in, or imported into, China in any other unusual manner or condition not herein provided for: the duty-paying value of such goods shall be determined by the Customs.

W. R. MYERS,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 20th May, 1930.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, May 15.—The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has worked out tentative schemes with the German industrial delegation for the development of communication and industrial enterprises in China — Police of Kulangsu raid Communist headquarters, arrest several persons and sieze large quantities of literature.— The municipal government of Greater Shanghai passes regulations that all labor unions must be registered with the Special Municipal Bureau of Social affairs.

Friday, May 16.—The outbreak of a virulent form of spotted typhus in Harbin becomes alarming.—Chiang Kai-shek goes to Kweiteh from Hsuchow to direct military operations against the Honan rebel forces.— The Sino-Japanese tariff agreement goes into force.— The Sino-French agreement regarding Annam is signed.—The Shanghai Shipowners Association decides upon the opening of a shipping and navigation bank to promote the development of the country's shipping.

Saturday, May 17.—The order for a general offensive against the Kuominchun in Honan issued by Gen. Ho Chen-chun.—T. V. Soong announces that the Ministry of Finance will shortly call a meeting to prepare for the complete abolition of likin.—The National Associated Chamber of Commerce protests the alleged illegal action of the Chekiang provincial party headquarters in suspending the activities of the Chekiang Provincial Chamber of Commerce.—The Executive Yuan issues instructions for the carrying out of important measures aiming at economic and industrial development.

Sunday, May 18.—It is announced that China's petition as a permanent member of the League of Nations Council has been favored by the principal League members.—The Executive Yuan approved the recommendation for the opening of a Chinese Legation in Czecho-Slovakia.—Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui assumes his new post as bandit suppression commander of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei.—The Ministry of Railways announces that it is sending H.H.Ling, Chien Chin and Sun Mou to Europe to study latest developments in railways.

Monday, May 19.—The Legislative Yuan adopts a set of regulations governing the issue of a $2,500,000 loan for the installation of a modern waterworks system at Hangchow.—It is announced that the Administrative Court for the impeachment and trial of Government employes will be inaugurated on July 1.—The budget of Liaoning Province for 1930 shows that expenses for military purposes have been cut by $20,000,000.—Gen. Liu Chih's headquarters of the 2nd army corps advanced to Kweiteh.

Tuesday, May 20.—Preparations start for the immediate opening of three model prisons at Chinkiang, Changsha and Canton.—Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, completes an inspection of the front in central Honan.— As a result of a conference between Chang Hsueh-liang and representatives of the National Government, it is announced that Gen. Chang is expected soon to take an active part in the campaign against the Northern rebels.—The Spanish Government sends an invitation to China to send delegates to the International Educational Administration conference at Madrid in the fall.

Wednesday, May 21.—Dr. C.T. Wang granted one week's sick leave.—The Ministry of Education issues a circular order making the study of the new phonetic system of writing compulsory in all educational institutions.— Foreign factory owners asked to give necessary facilities to the commission conducting an investigation into factory conditions.—The State Council issues an order to wind up business of all Shanghai offices of the various ministries in order to centralize the Government administration.

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International Labor Branch Office Being Opened in Shanghai

Dr. Chan Chung Sing, newly appointed director of the China Correspondent Office of the International Office, has arrived in Shanghai and is consulting with the Nanking officials regarding the location of an office. This will be the eighth Branch Office of the Geneva organization, which have been established in various parts of the world. Dr. Chan spoke on "China and International Labor Office," at the Labor Forum of the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A. May 21.

Prominent Nationalist Officials on Sick List

Minister of Finance T. V. Soong is confined to his residence at 139 Seymour road by illness. Mr. Soong had come down from Nanking end of the last week, when he suddenly became indisposed.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been granted a week's sick leave by the Government to enable him to recuperate. He is at present undergoing treatment at the Shanghai Sanitarium. The *Kuo Min* News Agency states that this is the first holiday that Dr. Wang has taken since assuming office two years ago.

Chino-Japanese Negotiations Towards Nanking Affair Settlement

A *Rengo* dispatch from Nanking May 21 stated that joint investigations carried out by the Sino-Japanese Committee into the amount of damages arising out of the Nanking Incident have been closed and that it was expected that the question will be settled as soon as the Chinese damage list had been submitted. *Rengo's* correspondent says that the Nanking indemnity issue will probably take much time to be solved as the Chinese delay submitting a list, giving as the excuse that they have not sufficient evidence.

Deportation of Ranald McDonald Is Asked For

The Fourth Sectional Branch of the Shanghai District Kuomintang at a recent meeting resolved to ask the Waichiaopu to take up with the British Minister the matter of deporting Ranald G. McDonald, the British barrister who "stampeded" the original Ratepayers meeting in Shanghai into denying the Chinese an increase in the number of Councillors. The speech made by Mr. McDonald was described by those present at the Kuomintang meeting as having been most insulting to the Chinese residents of the International Settlement.

Yawata Iron Works Takes Up Hanyehping Ironworks Loans

A recent *Rengo* telegram from Tokyo dealing with the conversion of loans floated by the Japanese financiers for the Hanyehping Iron Works as approved and formulated at the last session of the Imperial Diet. says the contract between the Finance Department and the Commerce and Industry Department will become effective as from June 1, thus shifting the loans from the Japanese financiers to the Yawata Iron Works, which is under the administration of the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry. The total sum to be converted is stated to amount to some Yen 50,000,000.

Five Powers Favor China's Election To League Council

In a recent message from Geneva to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking concerning the election of China as a permanent member of the League of Nations Council, Chiang Tso-ping, Minister to Berlin, stated that he had received favorable replies from the Foreign Ministers of France, Great Britain, Italy, Germany and the Japanese delegation at the League. Dr. Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, is quoted las being particularly in favor of the measure, pointing out that China, with her large population and extensive territory, must be regarded as one of the more important members of the League.

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46 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

May 22, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	200	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	98½	6.11
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	84	7.94
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	103	4.82
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	88	7.94
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97	7.80
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	64½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	86¼	7.12
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99	7.09
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103½	6.22
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	82¾	7.57
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	91½	6.14
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	99	6.63
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103	5.78
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	77¾	7.94
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	91	6.99
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	98	6.19
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	58⅜	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	115	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	84⅛	7.13
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	27⅞	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	39⅝	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	48	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	49¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	78¾	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	35¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	70⅛	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	168⅞	—
Rhine-Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6 % Apr. 1, 1955	91¾	6.69
The Mead Corp. 1st Mtg. Ser "A"	6 % May 1, 1945	97	6.31
Oliver Farm Equipment Co. Prior Pfd. Stock Series "A" (w.w.)		90	6.67
Republic of Panama	5 % May 15. 1903	93¼	5.41
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	97½	6.20

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	69½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	64	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	46	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	63	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	29	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	28	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, whilst and believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 21st May, 1930.

On the 15th inst. the Government in Nanking issued an embargo on the Export of Gold Bars from China, effective immediately, and the same day persistent rumors arose that an Import Duty on Silver of 30% was about to be imposed, our market became upset. We believe we are correct in stating that the principal Authorities have no intention of proclaiming a Duty.

Silver:—opened on the 15th inst at 19 1/16d. for spot and 19 1/16d. forward, closing today at 18 15/16d. and 18 15/16d. respectively. This decline has seriously affected all classes and business.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 15th inst, was 1/10d , on the 17th inst. became 1/10 1/32d. subsequently lowered to 1/10 3/32d., on the 19th inst. dropped to 1/9 29/32d. and later to 1/9 27/32d. where it now remains.

This morning more rumors are current about a Silver Duty. Gold Bars were actually dealt in before the opening at 501 to rise later to 519. Hardly any business is reported and we quote at closing at noon for merchants: T/T on London 1/9 3/4d., T/T on New York 44 1/16d., 4 m/s credits 1/10 5/8, Yen 45 3/8, Gold Bar 519.50.

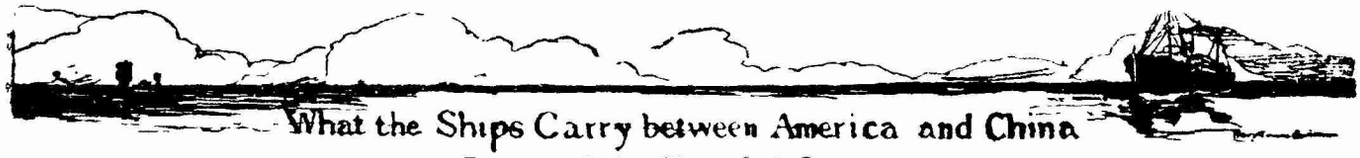
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 112,157,000 a decrease of Tls. 263,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 155,880,000 a decrease of $ 1,730,000
Estimated value Tls. 224,390,000 as against Tls. 174,730,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April	Thursday May 15	Friday May 16	Saturday May 17	Monday May 19	Tuesday May 20	Wed. May 21
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/10 022	1/10	1/10	1/10¼ 1/10⅛	1/9⅞ 1/9¾	1/9¾	1/9¾
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/10 1/16	1/10 1/16	1/10 3/16 1/10 3/16	1/9 15/16 1/9 13/16	1/9 13/16	1/9 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/10 5/16	1/10 5/16	1/10 7/16 1/10 5/16	1/10 1/16 1/9 15/16	1/9 15/16	1/9 13/16
T/T India	128,674	123¼	123¼	124 123⅜	122½ 121⅞	121¾	121¾
T/T France	1,190,870	1136	1136	11481142	11291122	1122	1122
T/T On N.Y. Demand	—	44½ 44⅝	44½ 44⅝	45 44¾ 45⅛44 7/8	44¼ 44 44⅜44 1/8	44 44⅛	44 44⅛
T/T Hamburg R. M.		186½	186½	189 187½ 79¾nom.	185½ 184½	184¼	184½
T/T H'kong	80.098	80nom.	80nom.	79¾	80nom 80	80nom.	80¾nom.
T/T Japan	105.902	111	111	109¾ 110¼	11 3/4 112 1/4	112¼	112¼
T/T Batavia	115.913	110½	110½	112 111¼	110 109½	109½	109½
T/T Straits	120.848	126¼	126¼	124¾ 125½	127 127⅛	127¾	127¾
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/0.022	1/11	1/11	1/11¼ 1/11⅛	1/10⅞ 1/10¾	1/10¾	1/10¾
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/11⅛	1/11⅛	1/11⅜	1/11	1/10⅞	1/10⅞
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/0.272	1/11¼	1/11¼	1/11¼ 1/11½	1/10⅞ 1/11⅛	1/11	1/11
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,265.870	1.07	1207	1/11⅜ 12103215	1/11 11001195	1195	1195
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	48.380	46½	46½	47 46¾	46¼46	46	46
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	47	47	47½47 1/4	46¾46½	46½	46½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 15	May 16	May 17	May 19	May 20	May 21
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	19 1/16	19	19¼	19	18¾	18 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.41⅛	G.$.40¾	G.$.41⅛	G.$ 40¾	G.$.40⅝	G.$.40¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 505.30	508.00	517.10	519.80	520.90	519.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0375	71.9875	72.	71 975	71.8875	71.8625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3½%	London on Paris	T/T 124.94
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 486
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 1/4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 1/16
,, 4 ,,	2¼%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/5¼
,, 6 ,,	2½%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0⅜



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

GOLDEN MOUNTAIN, Mar. 31.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Gasolene	Galls.	46,830
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	250,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	35,511
Varnishes	,,	491

NELEUS, April 2.
(Agents: Butterfield & Swire.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 25 Pls.	82.07
Bristles	,,	50
Oil, Wood	,,	15,244
Tungsten Ore	,,	760
Seed, Sesamum	,,	460
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	120
Skins, Hare, Untanned	Pcs.	30,000

IYO MARU, April 3
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America

Timber:		
Laths	Pcs.	501,600
Motor-cars	,,	1

BENRITH CASTLE, April 3.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Canvas, for Sails	Yds.	2,029
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Angles	Pls	45
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	196
Glucose	,,	69
Grease	,,	560
Petrolatum	,,	493
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,803
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	614
Wax, Paraffin	,,	4,853
Cotton Underwear	Doz.	50
Cigarettes	Mille	2,640
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,946
Paints, Unclassed	,,	97
Machinery, and Parts of	G.Units	19,358
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	406

TENYO MARU, April 4.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, T'tao	Bls. 25 Pls.	24.46
White, S'hai	Bls. 80 ,,	80.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen	Bls. 40 ,,	41.73
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 30 ,,	99.27
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	1.95
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 50 ,,	189.08
Feathers, Duck	,,	207
Feathers, Goose	,,	129
Intestines, Pig	,,	19
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	169
Bags, Straw	Pcs.	4,294
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	644,339

CHINESE PRINCE, April 4.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Artificial Silk Piece Goods	Yds	597
Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	54
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	83
Wire Rope	,,	13
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	467
Pipe Fittings	,,	97
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	68
Corn Starch	,,	1,491
Cutte-fish	,,	405
Glucose	,,	84
Lard	,,	21
Ink, Printing	,,	97
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	4
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,850
Cigarettes	Mille	2,652
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,852
Motor-cars, Parts of	G.Units	3,251

KAKO MARU, April 11.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 62 Pls.	199.76
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	53
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	5
Oil, Wood	,,	5,419
Oil, Tea	,,	301
Tungsten Ore	,,	168
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	683
Skins, Hare, Untanned	Pcs.	22,000

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 3,526,770

May 21.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	May 19	May 20
37⅜	20	Adams Express	30⅜	30½
354¾	197	Allied Chemical & Dye	301¼	301½
184½	86	American Can	140⅜	142
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	80¼	80⅛
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	73⅛	73¼
130¼	62	American Smelting	70¼	69⅞
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	244¾	244¼
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	257½	262¼
199	50	American Water Works	109¼	110
140	57¼	Anaconda Copper	58¾	59½
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	42½	41⅞
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	114¾	113¾
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	95⅜	96
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	36¼	34⅞
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	19½	19½
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	208⅞	207
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	Unq	67¾
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	112	Unq
135	26	Chrysler	34	35¼
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	35⅜	34¾
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	82¾	83¼
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	27	27⅜
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	30	30½
26¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	17¼	17¼
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	5⅛	5
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	126	125
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	26	26½
126⅜	70	Corn Products	102¼	103
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	11⅛	11
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	35⅛	34¾
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	127	128½
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	240	241¼
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	99	99⅝
93½	41½	Eire Railway	47½	47⅛
105⅝	16¼	Fox Film "A"	49⅞	50
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	80¼	80⅛
81¾	35	General Food	57¾	58
91¾	33¼	General Motors	47½	50
126½	70	General Railway Signal	91½	93
72	31½	Gold Dust	43¾	44
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	40	40
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	82¾	83
102⅞	46¼	Granby	32½	32½
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	87¾	88
93½	38	Hudson Motors	42⅝	45
102¾	48	International Cement	66	67
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	10	9¾
142	65	International Harvester	102⅜	102¾
72¾	25	International Nickel	32⅝	32
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	49	Mutl.
14¾	5	International Products	Unq	Unq
9¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	62⅛	62½
242¾	90	Johns Manville	107½	105¼
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	45⅛	46
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	32¾	32⅜
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	Unq	33¼
157¼	80⅛	Lambert	100¾	99
114⅜	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	108	108
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	33	33
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	67¾	70
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47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	38½	38⅜
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114¾	26	Radio Corporation	48⅛	48¼
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52¾	52⅝
181	80	Sears Roebuck	84¾	84½
31¾	19	Shell Union	21¼	21⅜
188	43¾	Simmons Company	39	37¾
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	65	64½
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	121⅝	122
243¾	75½	Standard Gas & Electric	113	114
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	76¾	76
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	36	35⅞
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	57¼	57
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	59¾	59
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67⅜	20¼	Trans America	43½	43⅝
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20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	Unq
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261¾	150	U. S. Steel	168¼	170½
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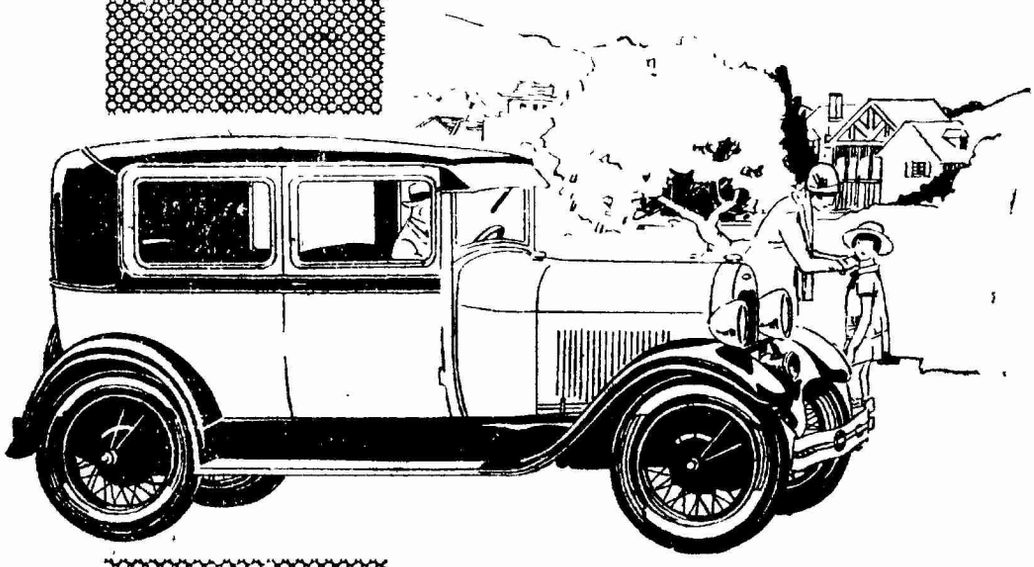

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